

MID-WEEK PICTORIAL

AN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY PUBLISHED BY The New York Times COMPANY
VOL. XII, NO. 2, SEPTEMBER 9, 1920. PRICE TEN CENTS
SUBSCRIPTION \$5 A YEAR. (CANADA \$6 A YEAR.) (CANADA 15 CENTS)



GOVERNOR JAMES M. COX

Democratic candidate for President of the United States.

(Thompson.)

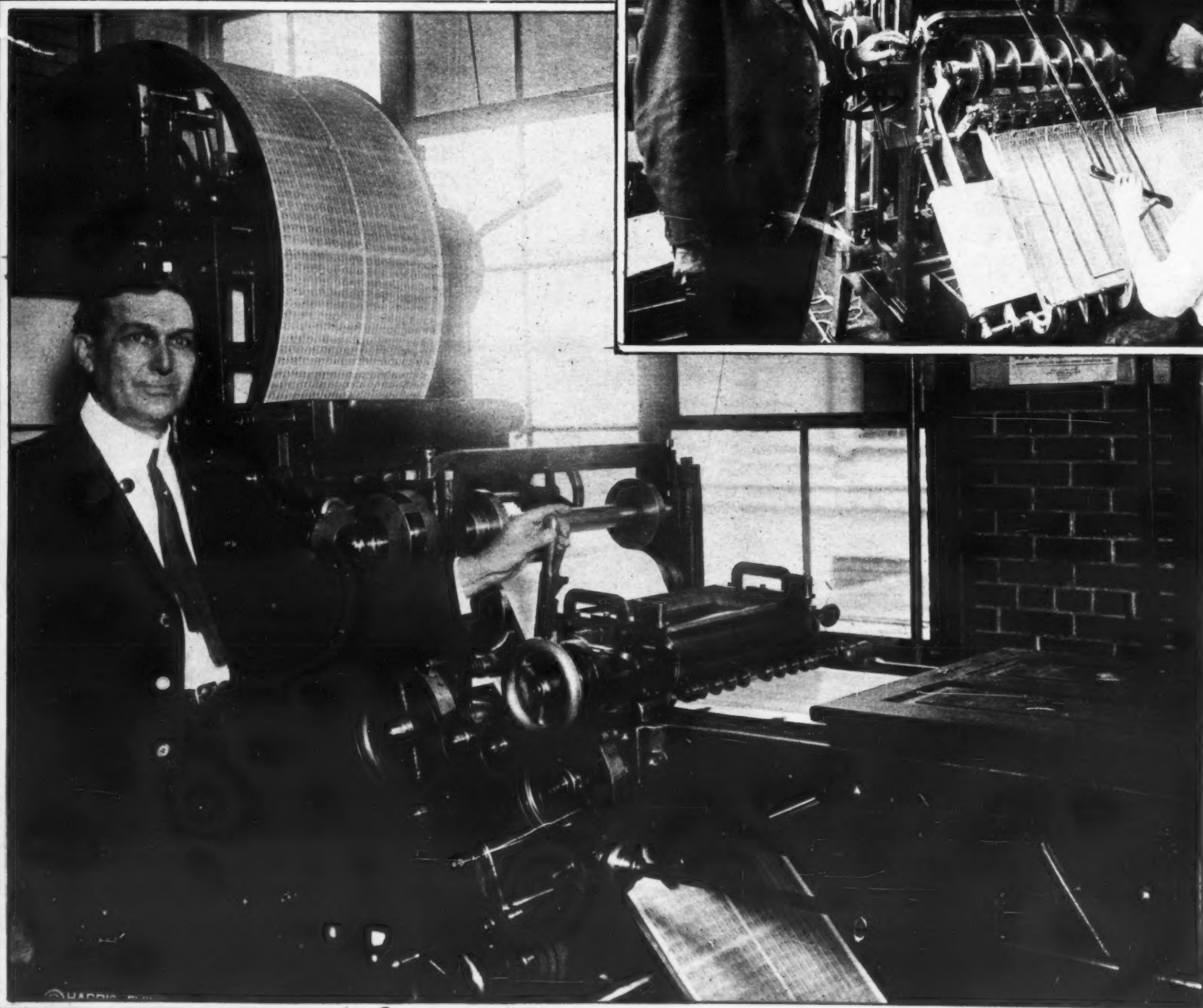
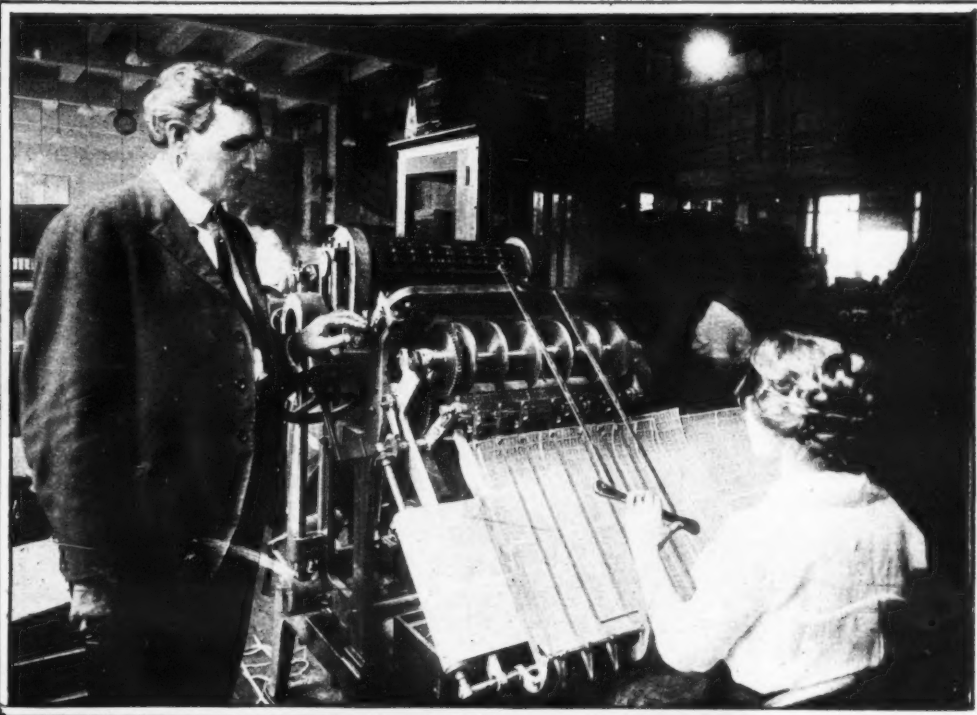
Flashlights



MISS ETHEL DONAHUE
of Hartford, Conn., who is the latest woman to be appointed to a responsible Government position. She has been made special assistant to Attorney General Palmer in charge of admiralty matters. (© Harris & Ewing.)



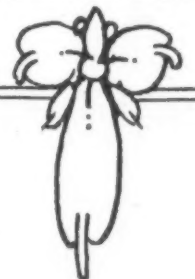
Performance of the "Mikado" being given at the outdoor municipal theatre of St. Louis. The immense auditorium seats 9,260 people, about twice as many as the New York Hippodrome. The operas are light and tuneful, the audiences are very large and the highest charge for a seat is \$1.50. The theatre is managed by the municipality. (© A. W. Sanders, from Keystone.)



Two machines which reduce the number of operations in making postage stamps from 24 to 3 have been invented and perfected by Benjamin R. Stickney, expert mechanic and designer of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing. The inventor is here shown standing beside the rotary intaglio printing and gumming machine which prints and gums the stamps in roll form. He has designed more than 300 tons of machinery used in the bureau. (© Harris & Ewing.)

Machine designed by Benjamin R. Stickney for the Bureau of Engraving and Printing to perforate postage stamps both lengthwise and crosswise after they have been printed and gummed.

(© Harris & Ewing.)



NOTICE TO AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHERS:—The MID-WEEK PICTORIAL will pay \$10 for the best photographic print of any big event in the United States or Canada of the week's news taken by an amateur photographer. The editors will make the choice. Any other submitted prints used will be paid for at \$2 each. Prints not used will be returned only if postage is sent. Send the prints unmounted, any size. Address The MID-WEEK PICTORIAL, Room 1708, Times Building, Times Square, New York City.

Thirtieth Annual Baby Parade Held at Asbury Park, N. J.



Governor Edwards of New Jersey holding in his arms little Jean O'Leary, the winner of the radium cup at the Asbury Park baby show.
(© Paul Thompson.)



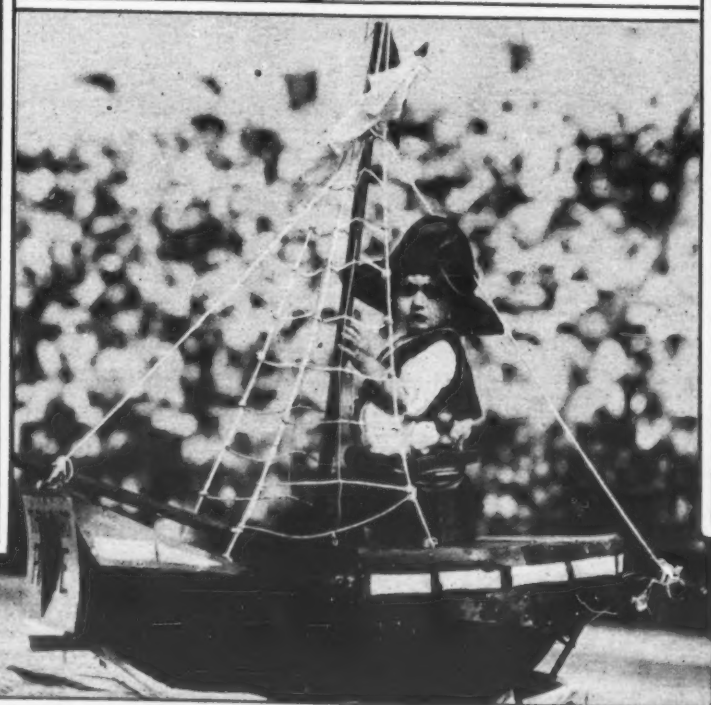
Little Miss Jean Ameli running the "baby whip" at the Asbury Park baby show. Many other children took part in various features of the pageant.
(© Central News.)



Miniature Colonial wedding with Jean O'Leary as bride, Gerard Degre as groom, Doris Cohen as maid of honor, and Henry Bairn as best man.
(© Central News.)



One of the prize winners, David A. Allen, in his bathtub.
(© Paul Thompson.)



Ruth Kavan as the Heart Pirate was a feature of the parade.
(© Paul Thompson.)



Little Alice Felter as Cupid attracted a great deal of attention.
(© Underwood & Underwood.)

Oddities of the News, Aftermath of the War, Ingenious

Ten army trucks lent by the War Department to the Treasury have been kept busy recently collecting the discarded war furniture of the Government to store it in the empty barracks on Potomac Drive. They embrace a large variety of articles, as desks, tables, file cases, adding machines, etc., which will be repaired and put back into use in the Government departments.

(© Underwood & Underwood.)



Salvaging and rehabilitating furniture and equipment that was originally bought for war purposes. Since the signing of the armistice \$2,679,000 worth of property has been received in the temporary barracks of the capital, and \$1,432,930 worth has been reissued to various departments.

(© Underwood & Underwood.)



These logs look as though they were too heavy for a man to carry, but in reality they are lighter than the same bulk of cork. They are of balza wood, which grows in Brazil and Peru. Previous to the war it was not widely used except for surf and life boats. During the conflict, however, it was discovered that the wood was ideal for making the wings of hydroaeroplanes. It is as durable as spruce, and the supply that exists in the South American forests is practically inexhaustible.

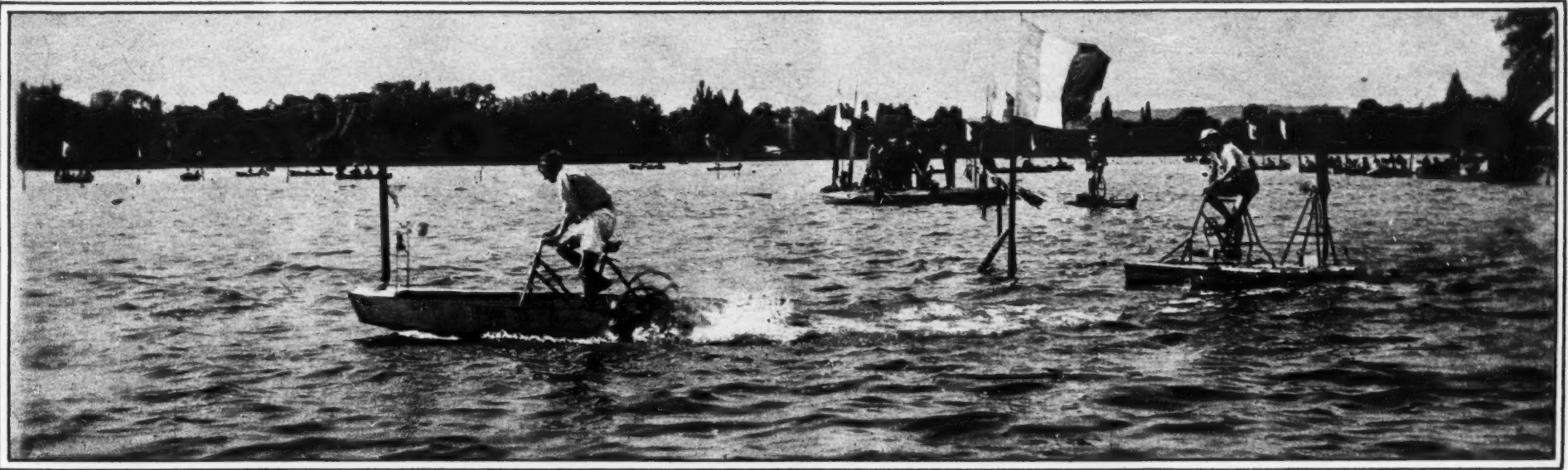
(© Keystone View Co.)



This eagle has made his nest on telegraph wires close to the camp of New Jersey soldiers near Sea Girt, N. J. The nest has been destroyed time and again by telegraph linemen, but the tenacious bird always rebuilds it.

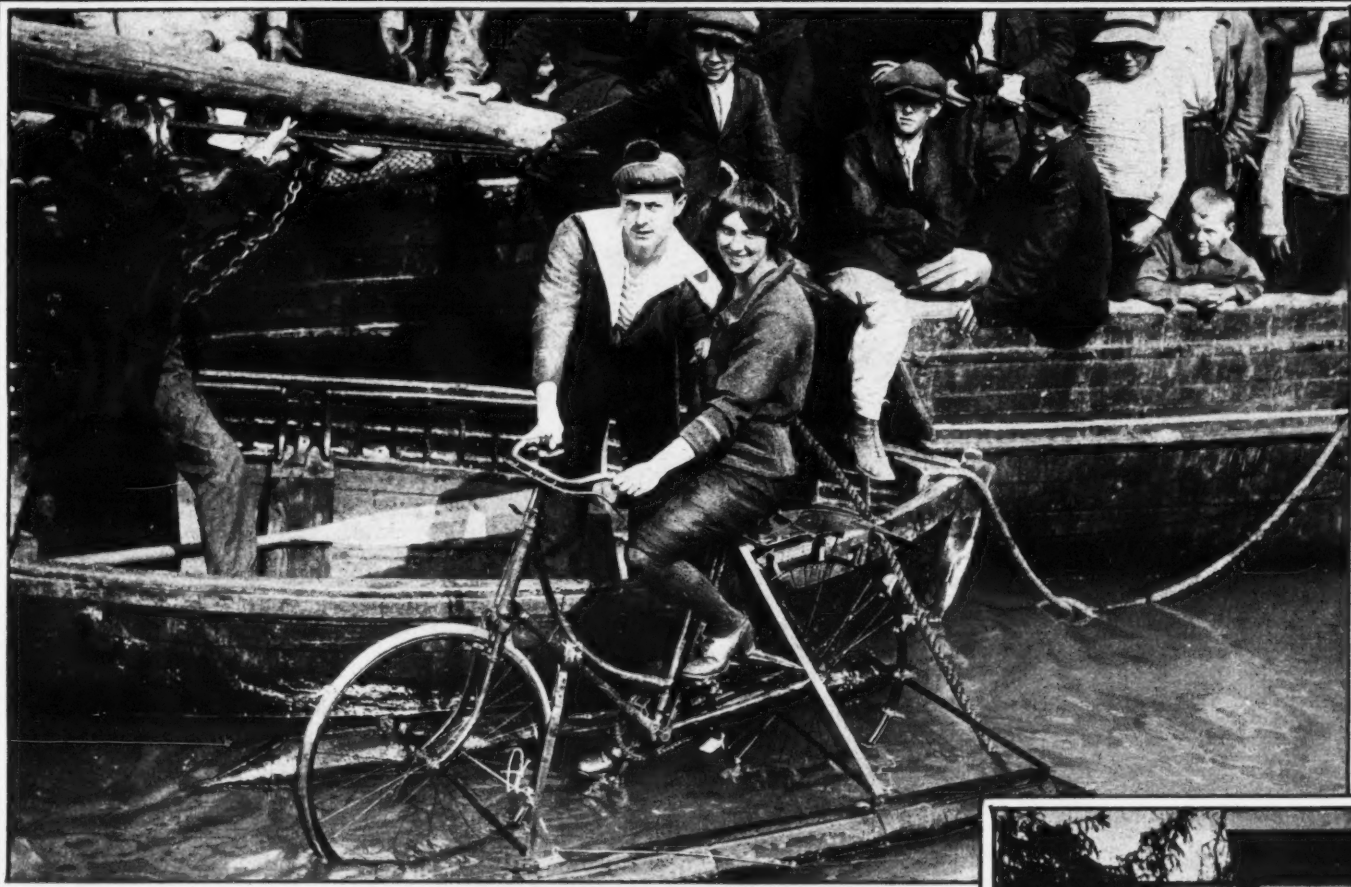
(Amateur photograph by J. B. Pardoe.)

Inventions and Curious Phases of Life and Sport



Nautical, bicycle races on Lake Enghien, France. An elimination trial is in progress. The first of the contestants is working his feet on the pedals and thereby turning paddle wheels which propel his craft. The second is urging his craft forward by means of an aerial propeller. The sport has gained a large amount of popular favor in France.

(© Underwood & Underwood.)



Miss Zetta Hill starting out on an attempt to cross the English Channel from Calais to Folkestone on the water bicycle of which her father is the inventor. She had traveled about forty miles and was within three miles from the English coast when her front wheel buckled and she was forced to continue her journey on the motorboat which had accompanied her.

(© Underwood & Underwood.)



Altar of Liberty recently unveiled on Battle Hill in the northern part of Greenwood Cemetery, Brooklyn, N. Y., to commemorate the battle of Long Island in the Revolutionary War. (© International.)

The heart of Gambetta, the great French patriot of the Franco-Prussian war, rests inclosed in an urn (location marked by cross) in a cemetery near Paris. On the fiftieth anniversary of the Third Republic, Sept. 4, 1920, the heart will be transported with solemn ceremonies to the Pantheon. (© Kadel & Herbert.)

Labor Disturbances, Prominent Figures in the Political



Tercentenary celebration at Truro, Mass., of the coming of the Pilgrim Fathers to New England in 1620. A brilliant pageant was given which portrayed many features of the hardships and adventures of the Pilgrims in the early days of their settlement. In the picture here presented John B. Dyer is shown as Governor Carver making the treaty of peace with Massasoit, the Indian chief, represented by Manuel F. Corey.

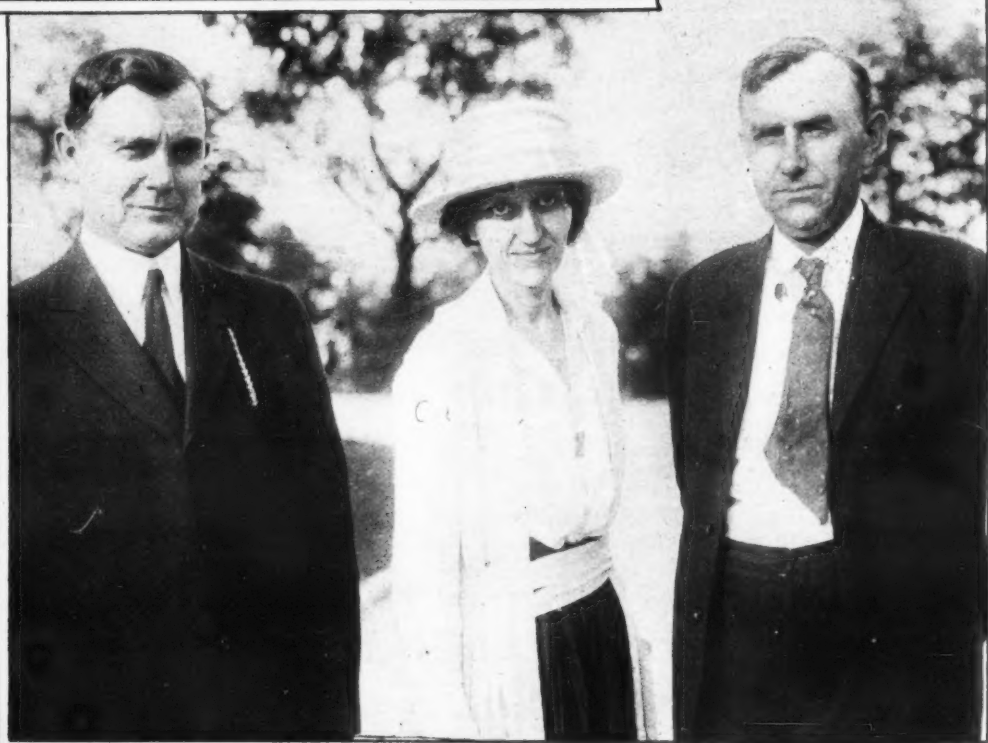
(© Underwood & Underwood.)



DR. BELISARIO PORRAS

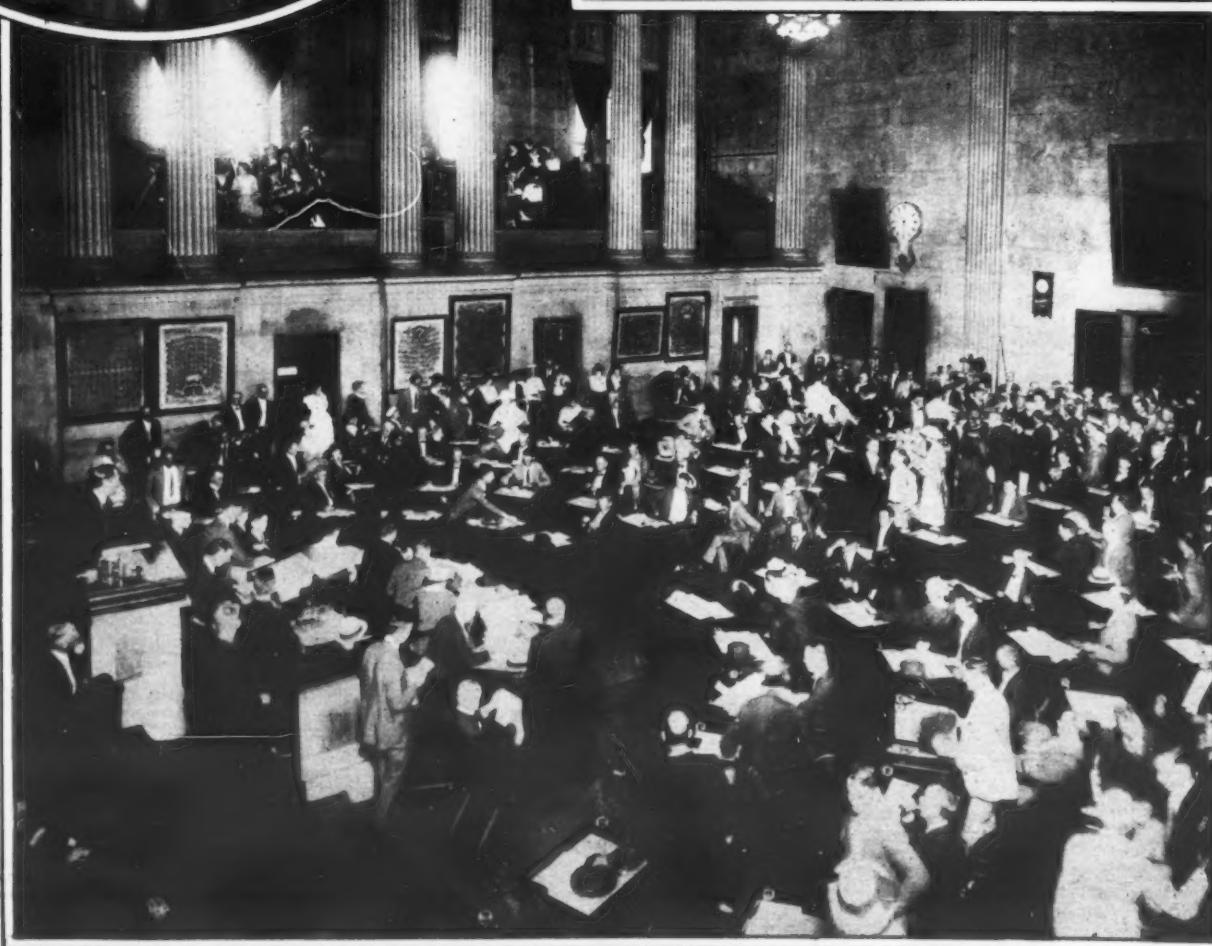
Newly re-elected Governor of Panama, who is now on a visit to this country. He starts his new term with a \$2,000,000 surplus in the Treasury. He declares that conditions in Panama are excellent.

(© Harris & Ewing.)



Left to right are U. S. Senator McKellar, Miss Sue White, State Chairman of the National Woman's Party, and Governor Roberts of Tennessee. All of them were active workers in the campaign to pass the suffrage amendment through the Legislature. Tennessee was the thirty-sixth State to ratify and thus put the National amendment into effect.

(© Underwood & Underwood.)



Tennessee House of Representatives in a highly excited condition during the feverish days when suffrage victory was in danger. Organizers and workers of both suffrage and anti-suffrage forces in background.

(© Underwood & Underwood.)

World and Celebrations of the Coming of the Pilgrim Fathers



Concert given on a recent Sunday afternoon at Ellis Island in New York Harbor for the benefit of the newly arrived immigrants. It constituted a part of a new program instituted by the present Commissioner to amuse and entertain his charges and familiarize them somewhat with features of the new country of which they are to become residents. The entertainments are of a light and amusing character.

(© Keystone View Co.)



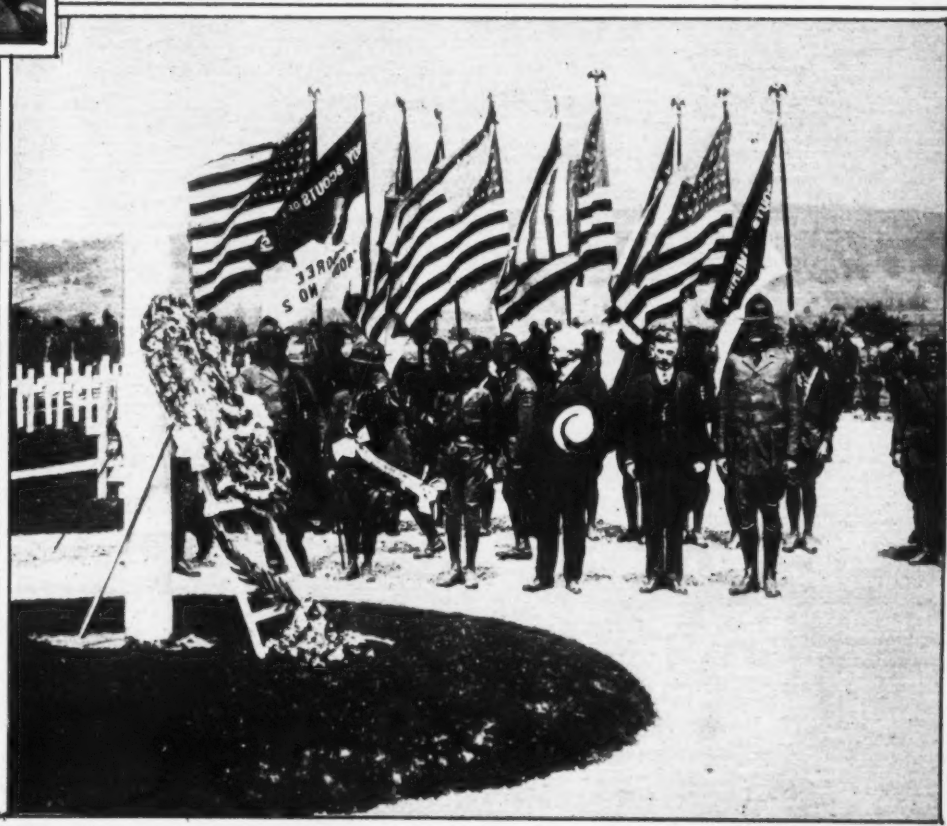
A common feature of the Brooklyn street car strike that has caused so much loss and discomfort to the people of that borough. Trucks and vehicles of every description were brought into service.

(© Underwood & Underwood.)



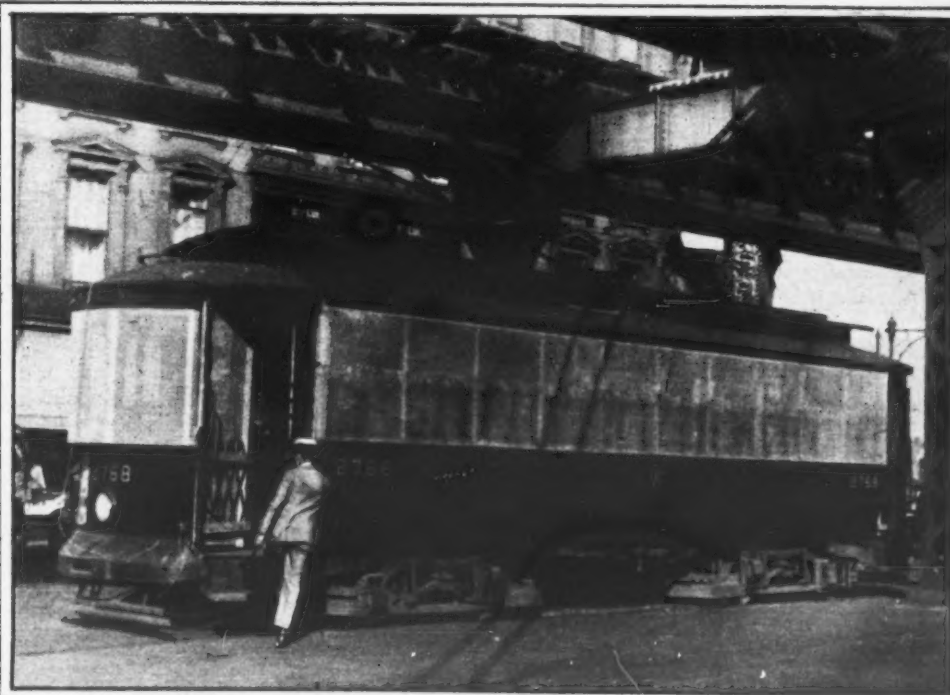
Jam at the Interborough Subway station at Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn, during the street car strike. The line of would-be passengers extended for blocks in all directions.

(© Central News.)



Boy Scouts from America, now on their international tour, decorating with wreaths of flowers the graves of American soldiers and marines in Belleau Wood, France.

(© Keystone View Co.)



Car of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit system guarded by wire nettings to protect passengers and crew, against possible attack by strikers with missiles when attempts are made to break the strike. Policemen also are to be assigned to the cars.

(© American Photo Service.)



Mayor of Cork on Hunger Strike in Brixton Prison



Enormous throng of Sinn Fein sympathizers assembled in Trafalgar Square, London, where they listened to fiery speeches demanding the release of MacSwiney from prison.

(© Underwood & Underwood.)

TERENCE MACSWINEY
Lord Mayor of Cork, who was reported to be dying in Brixton Prison, England, as the result of a hunger strike and whose release has been demanded and refused. (© Paul Thompson.)



THE phase of the Irish question now engrossing attention in Ireland and Great Britain, and to a lesser extent in other parts of the world, is the hunger strike from which the former Lord Mayor of Cork is said to be dying in Brixton Prison, England. The Mayor, Terence MacSwiney, was arrested some weeks ago charged with treasonable activities and taken to England. There he at once inaugurated a hunger strike. As the days passed and he grew weaker as the result of fasting, a great movement was launched looking toward his release. This was asked not only by the Sinn Feiners in Ireland, but by an important section of labor opinion in Great Britain. It was charged that if he should die as the result of the hunger strike the British Government would be guilty of his murder. Lloyd George, in behalf of the Government, has rejoined that if MacSwiney died it would be a case of suicide, and although strong pressure has been brought to bear upon him, he has refused all applications for release. A direct appeal has been made to King George himself, and he has promised to look most carefully into the matter, but has not seen fit to take the case out of the hands of the Prime Minister. Threats of vengeance have been freely made by Sinn Fein elements if the Premier did not recede from his position. Demonstrations have been held under the walls of the prison, and only discreet handling of the situation by the police prevented a bloody outbreak. It is reported that MacSwiney himself had given up all hope of release or recovery and had expressed the belief that his death under such circumstances would be of benefit to Ireland. An echo of the case was heard on this side of the ocean when, in response to the appeal of women sympathizers with the Sinn Fein movement, a large number of longshoremen and stokers on British ships loading in New York Harbor went on strike and sought to delay the departure of the vessels. Not enough, however, joined in the movement to make it effective, and the ships sailed after some annoyance and delay. At a great mass meeting in New York City a considerable sum of money was raised for the dock workers who had participated in the strike.

James H. Thomas, most prominent labor leader of Great Britain, addressing a public meeting and predicting that the most terrible of civil wars will ensue if MacSwiney dies in prison.

(© International.)

Radio Piloting Cable Laid in Ambrose Channel

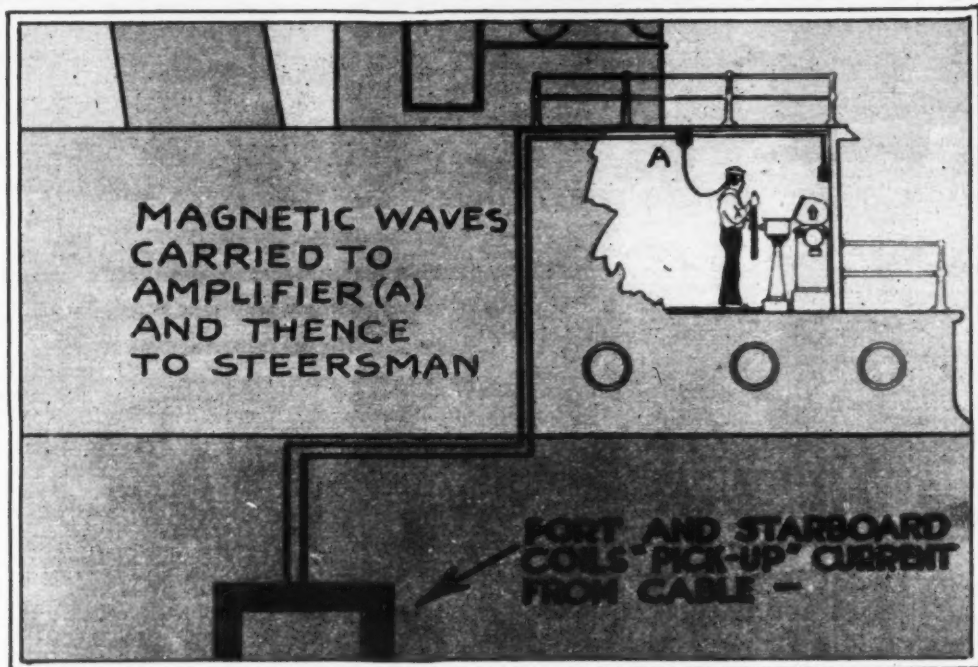
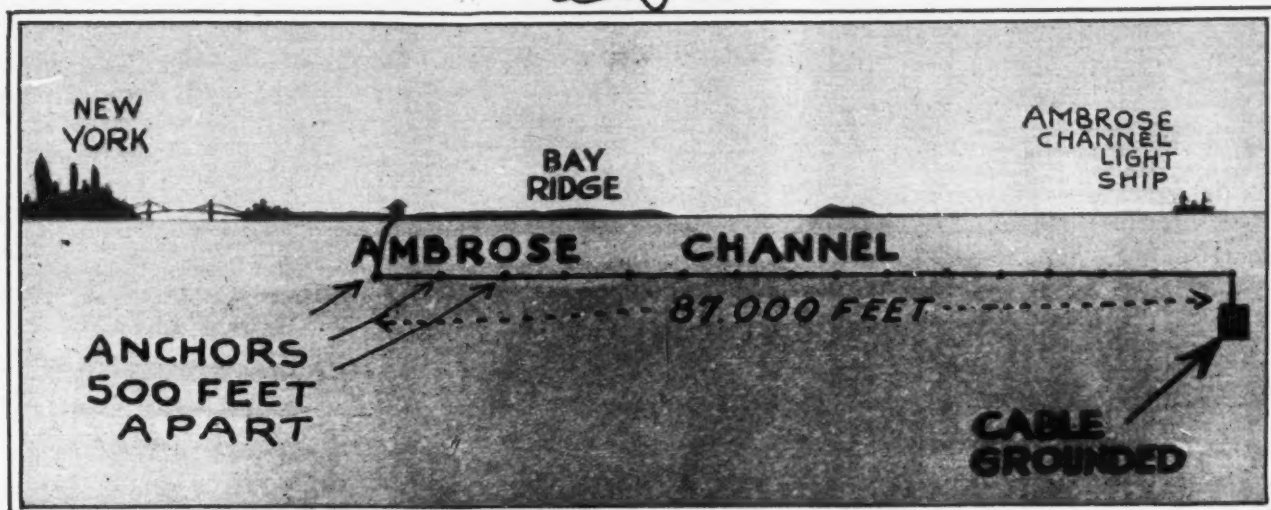
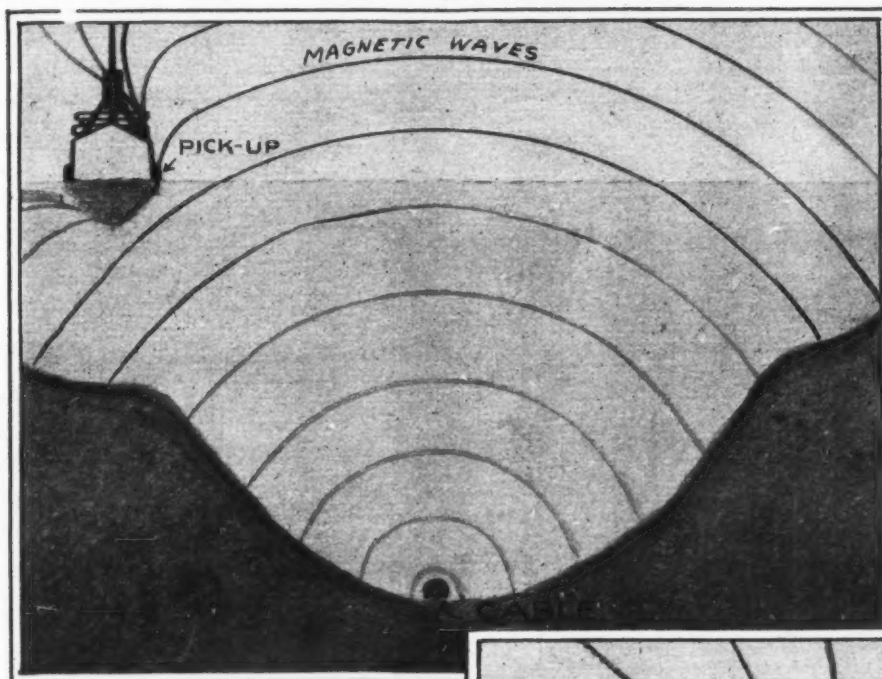
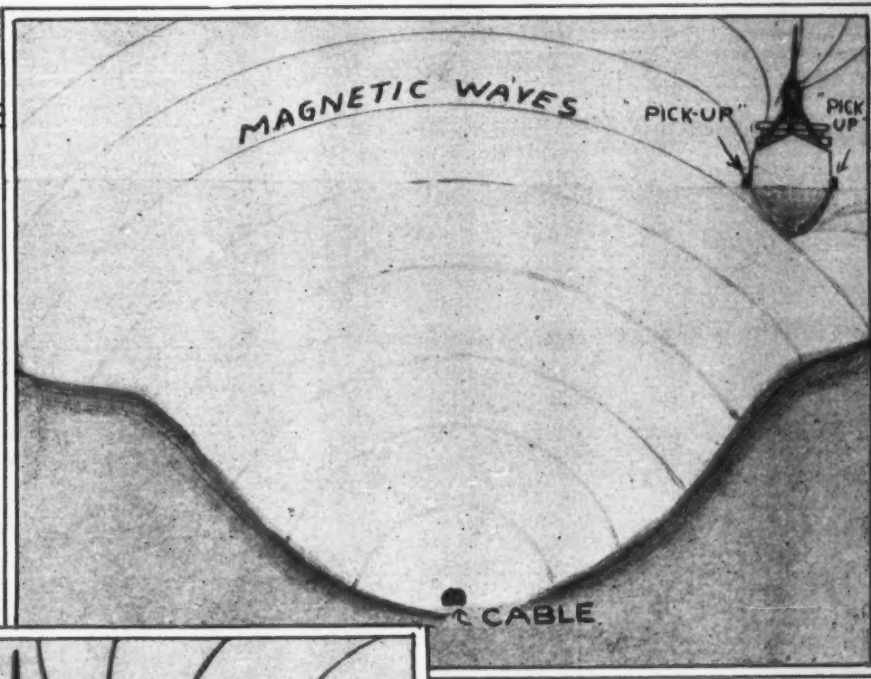


Diagram of the course followed through the Ambrose Channel by the cable, one end of which is at Fort Hamilton and the other at the Ambrose Channel Lightship. The distance is 87,000 feet. The cable is held to the bottom of the channel by anchors 500 feet apart.

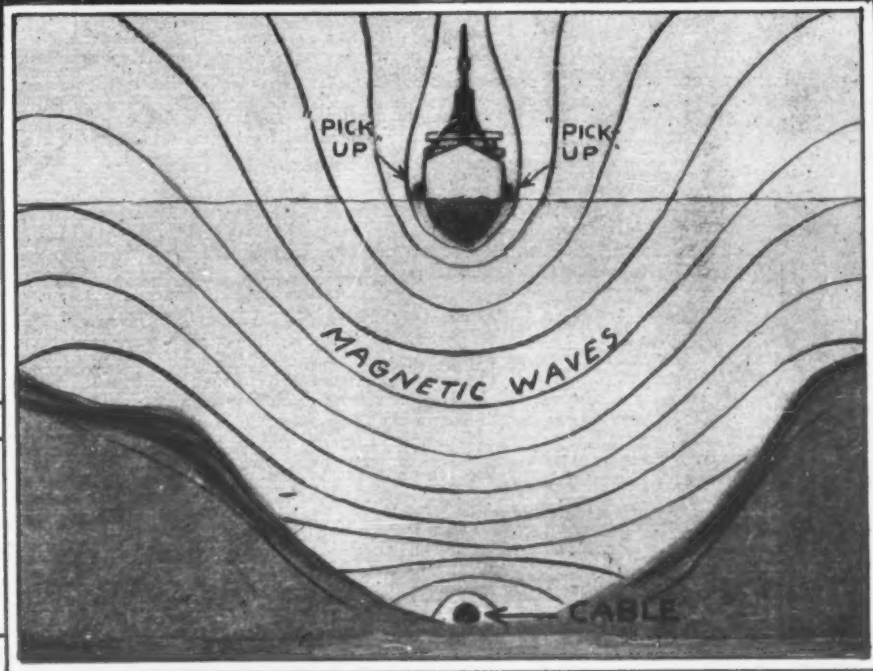
Diagram showing section of ship with the coils that pick up the magnetic waves and transmit the sound through amplifiers to the ears of the steersman.



In the case here shown, the ship is receiving practically all the sound waves on the left side. This indicates that she must shift her position until both sides are equally affected.



In direct contrast to the picture at the left, the ship is here shown receiving the sound waves on the right side. This makes necessary a shift until the left side receives its share.



Here conditions are exactly as they should be. The sound waves strike both sides with equal force, indicating that the vessel is directly above the cable.

Diagrams by Burt Green. Courtesy of Pathe News.

Interesting Phases of Native Life and Customs Secured

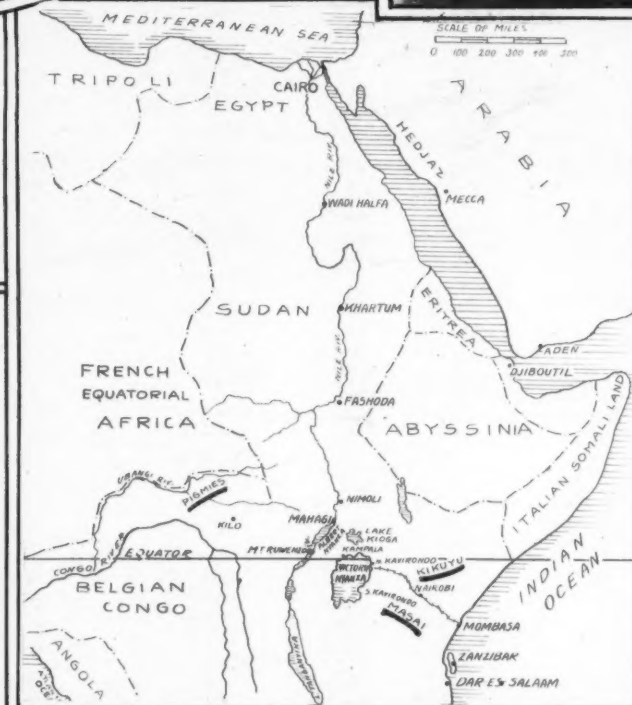


Filing or chipping the teeth has long been a custom among savage tribes.

This Wakumba warrior has had his teeth filed almost to pin points in order to enable him to eat raw meat more easily. It is considered a mark of manhood to have one's teeth in this condition, and any one over twenty would be regarded as effeminate if he neglected the custom. The women of his tribe would look upon him with contempt.



Dr. Shattuck of the exploring expedition together with members of a tribe of pigmies who had never before, as far as known, been visited by white men. Their small size is accentuated by comparison with Dr. Shattuck, who is only of medium height. On an average the members of the tribe are about four feet high when fully grown. They are of the Mambuti tribe and are found in the vicinity of Lake Albert Nyanza.



Section of Africa explored by Dr. Vandenberg, who entered the Congo at the head of an expedition that had as its chief object the taking of motion pictures and the collection of ethnographical and anthropological data for learned scientific bodies and museums.

Although the women are held practically as slaves, Dr. Vandenberg declares there has recently been a feminist movement and that women are becoming dissatisfied with life in the darkest parts of the jungle and are agitating a migration out of the jungle into the sunshine. Possibly because of this independence of women, said Dr. Vandenberg, the pigmies, unlike all other African natives, are monogamous. They also have a code of morals which forbids marital infidelity and theft.

Dr. Vandenberg declared that the reported action of the British Government in giving independence to Egypt is going to have a far-reaching effect in Africa, as the continual agitation of the Young Egypt Party has been a source of considerable unrest among the more civilized native tribes of the Sudan. He also said that the chiefs of several of these tribes expressed a desire to him that the United States accept a mandate over them, as they had heard of the benefactions of American rule.

Mubira woman with lip pierced and filled with disc, a form of ornamentation in great vogue in the Congo. The larger and more elaborate the disc the higher the social station of the wearer. Bead ornaments are also highly prized.



FROM the African jungle, which he entered last Thanksgiving Day, the Rev. Dr. Leonard John Vandenberg, Catholic missionary and scientist, returned to New York recently on the Roma from Marseilles. He told of having lived for a month in the heart of the Congo forest among a lost race of pigmies who had never been visited by white men and yet showed evidences of a primitive civilization.

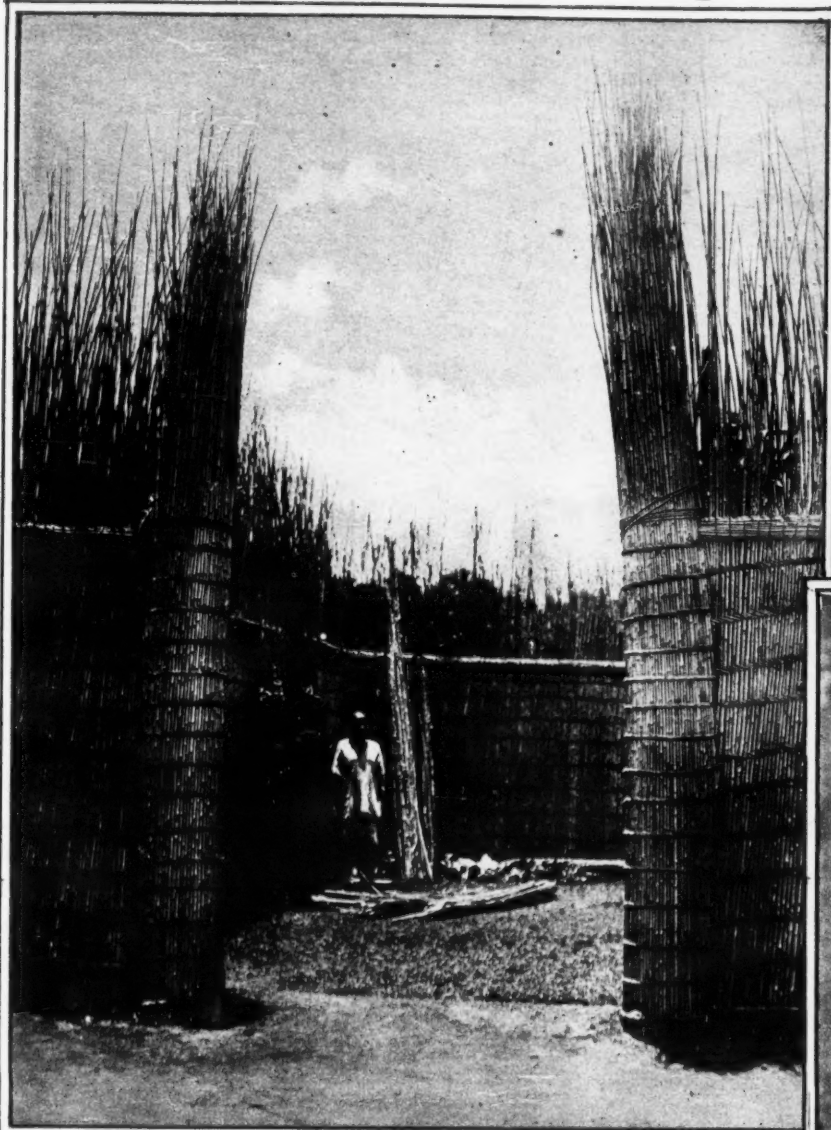
This tribe, known among the natives around Lake Albert Nyanza as the Mambuti, averages four feet in height, said Dr. Vandenberg. Specimens of them were first seen twenty years ago by Sir Harry Johnson, the British scientist, who, however, was unable to trace them to their habitat. Dr. Vandenberg, who was accompanied by Dr. George Burbank Shattuck, formerly professor of geology at Johns Hopkins and Vassar, brought back several hundred photographs and 36,000 feet of motion-picture film.

Dr. Vandenberg was for nine years a priest of the Roman Catholic Church among the natives of the Uganda, and is considered an authority on certain phases of native life. His expedition was planned in order that motion pictures might be taken of the natives and was undertaken with the approval and co-operation of the American Museum of Natural History and other scientific bodies. Much of the data collected will be turned over to the Museum for permanent exhibit. The members of the party say they have preserved in motion-picture form anthropological and ethnographical data never before obtained and which will be impossible to get in the future because of the rapid spread of the white man's influence.

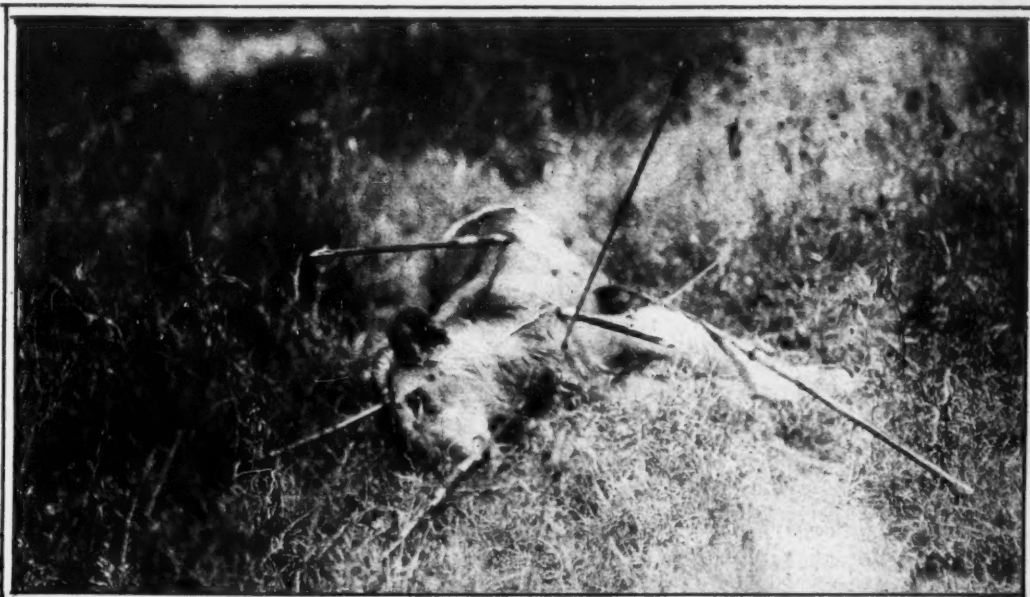
In telling of the discovery of the lost race of pigmies, Dr. Vandenberg asserted that in the course of evolution these people have been pushed back into the Congo jungle by the larger and more powerful tribes, who have usurped the more desirable positions on the western shores of Lake Albert Nyanza. Because of their inability to cope physically with their neighbors, however, Dr. Vandenberg says he noticed a development of cunning which placed the pigmies in striking contrast with their neighbors.

He declares they believe in the existence of the spirit after death and have evolved a sort of religion which might be termed spiritualism. They believe they can communicate with the spirits of departed friends and relatives, and that the spirits communicate with them. In this connection he asserted that they have a device not unlike the ouija board, by means of which they believe they can talk with the dead.

by an Exploring Expedition Into the Heart of Africa



Entrance to the Royal Palace of Doudi Chuwa of the Boganda. This eight-foot wall surrounds a square mile of the royal quarters and served as the residence of 2,000 wives of the former King, Mwanda.



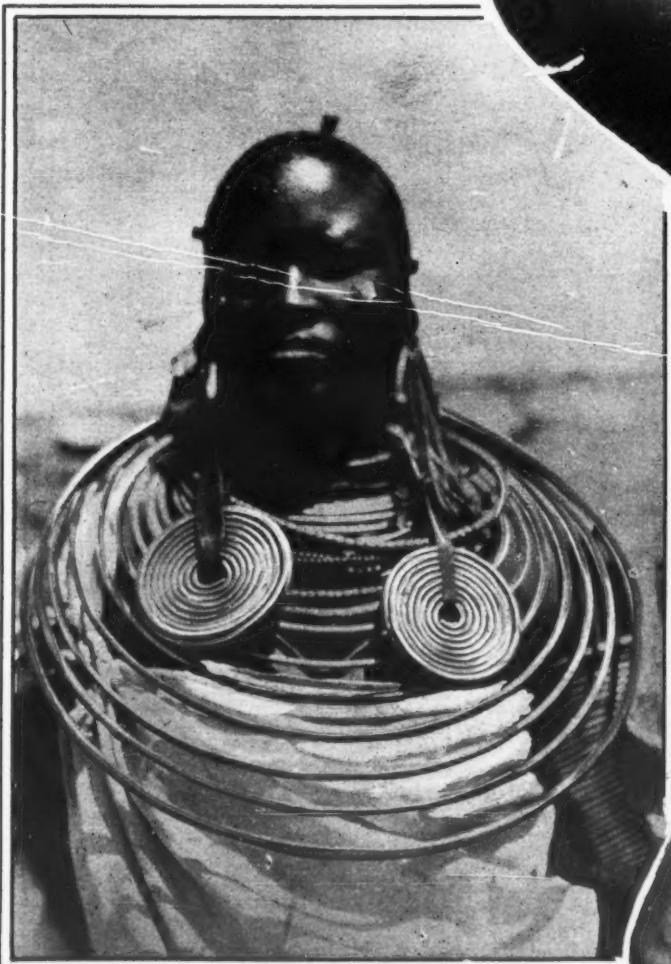
Lion slain by spears of the Masai escort to the expedition. His brain was pierced, as well as his heart and other parts of his body. Wild animal encounters were numerous.



Bridal couple of the Kikuya tribe. The bride is carrying the spear of her husband, with the top carefully sheathed in a plume of the bird he has killed.



Masai Queens, wives of Chief Angurya. The arm and leg decorations are made of wire.



Favorite wife of Chief Anguyura of the Masai tribe. There are many additional wives, as the household of a Congo chief is only limited by his wealth. Polygamy prevails everywhere, except among the members of the pigmy tribe, who are strictly monogamous.



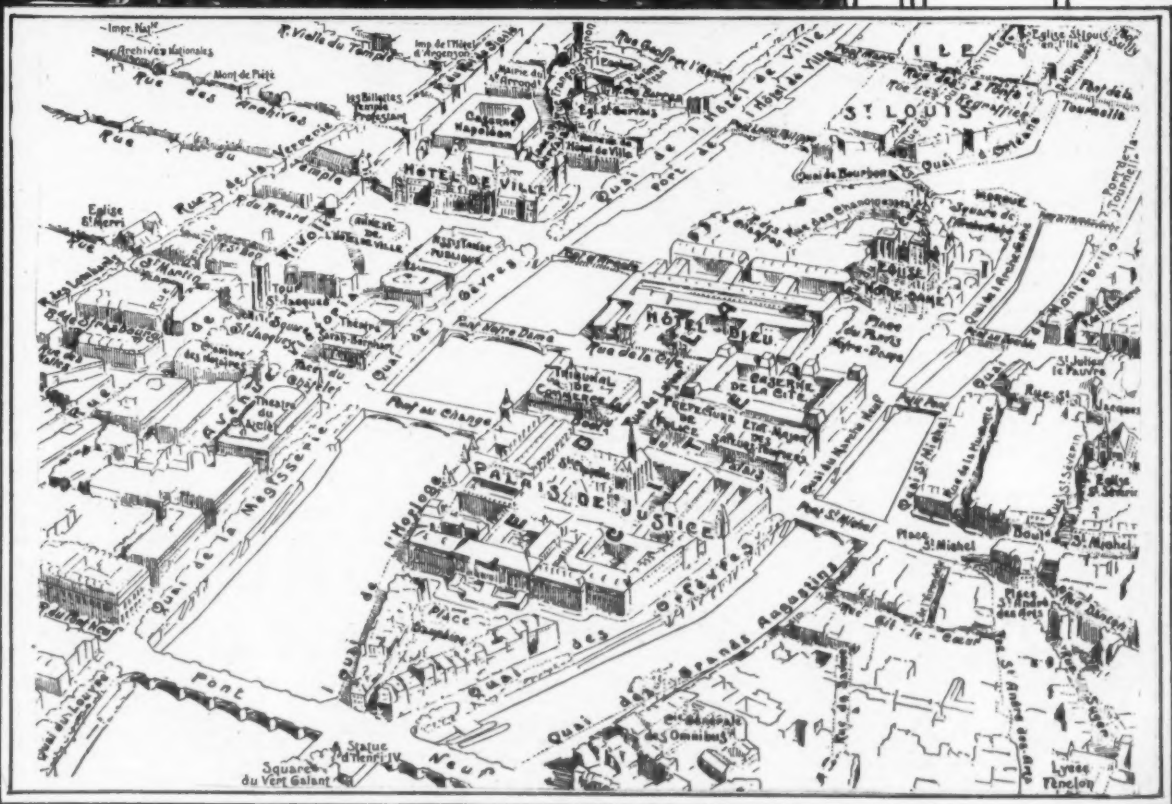
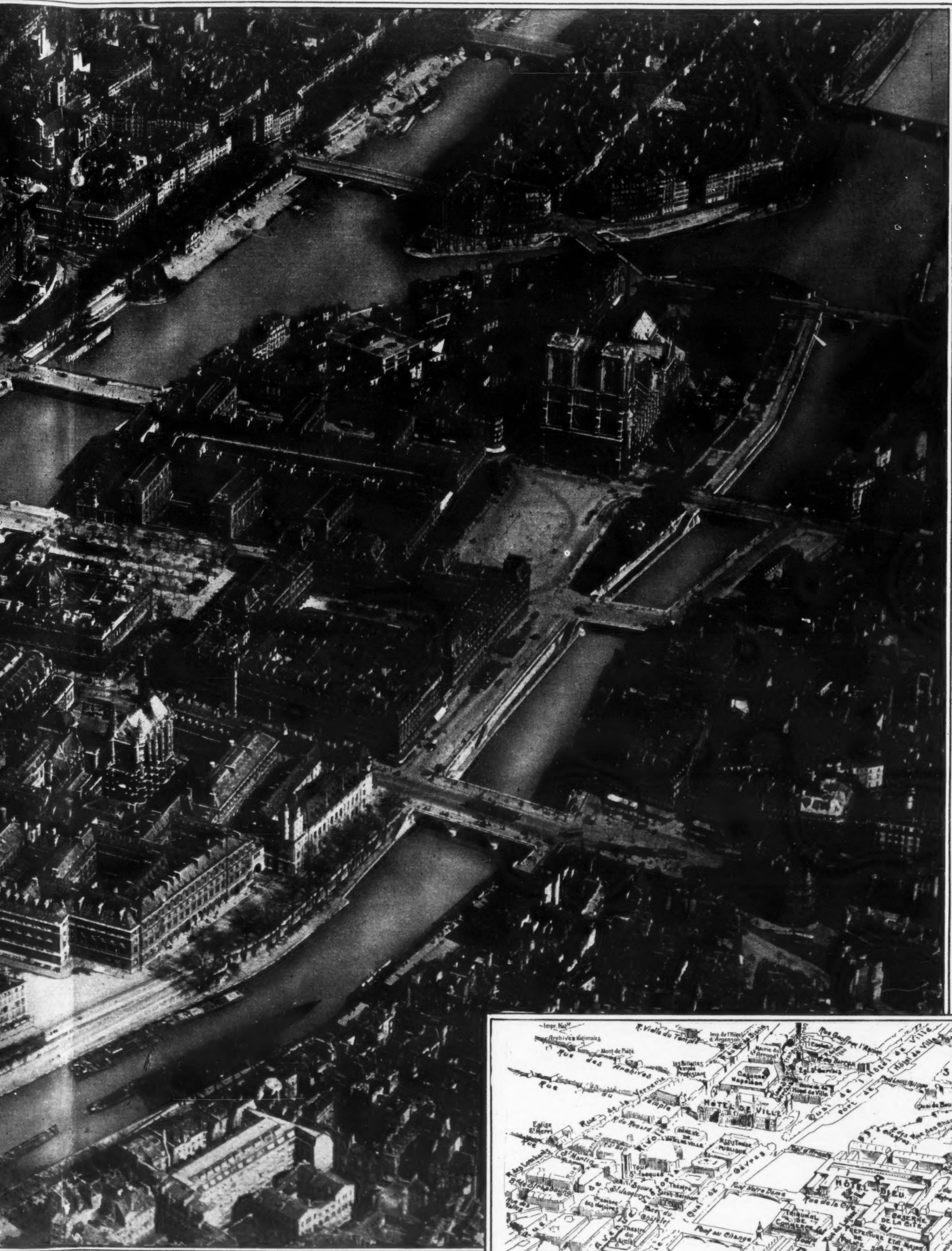
An intermission for refreshments during the circle dance of the Kikuya. One of the women is taking a drink of milk from the gourd which her escort brought with him.
(© Paramount Pictures.)



THE OLDEST PART OF THE CITY OF PARIS—L'ILE DE LA CITE, THE ANCIENT LUTETIA—PHOTOGRAPH

The island in the foreground, shaped like a ship and surrounded by the Seine, is the original City of Paris, built on the site of the Lutetia there in the fourth century, and at the end of the same century Lutetia became a Bishop's see and took the name of Paris. Within the island is the Palais de Justice, which contains the Sainte-Chapelle, dating from the thirteenth century and the finest ecclesiastical building in Paris; the Jeanne d'Arc was imprisoned in 1793; the famous Cathedral of Notre Dame, a splendid example of the Gothic architecture of the thirteenth century; the Temple of Jupiter, and many other notable structures, whose character and location are indicated in the key that accompanies this photograph.

(Airplane photo taken by Compagnie Aérienne Française.)



A—PHOTOGRAPHED FROM THE AIR.

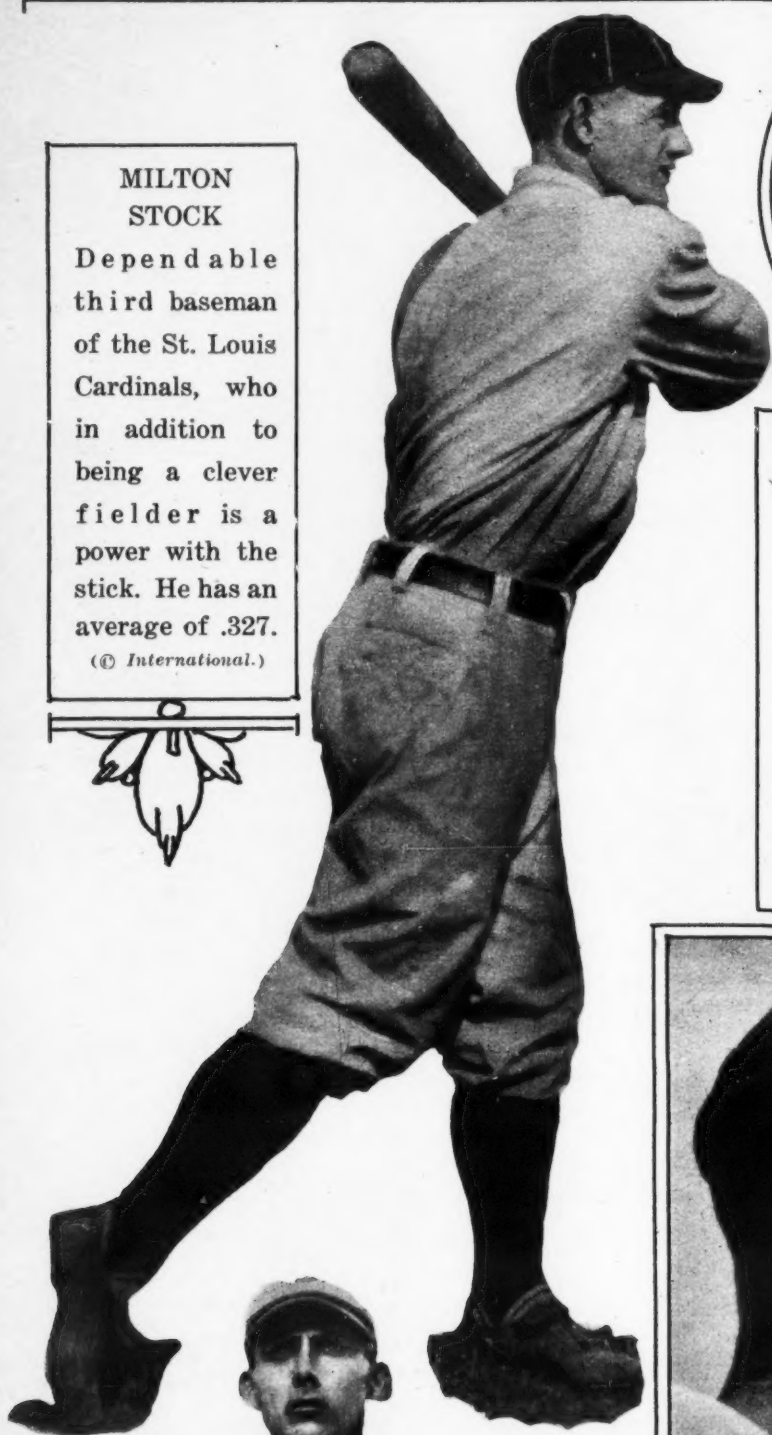
the site of the Lutetia of the Romans. The Emperor Julian lived in Paris. Within this nucleus of the present city are the Palais de la Conciergerie, the prison of the Conciergerie, where Queen Marie Antoinette was imprisoned, and built on the site of a temple of the key that accompanies the picture.

Major League Diamond Stars in Action

MILTON STOCK

Dependable third baseman of the St. Louis Cardinals, who in addition to being a clever fielder is a power with the stick. He has an average of .327.

(© International.)



Leading Batsmen of the Major Baseball Leagues

Sept. 1, 1920.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Player and Club.	G.	A.	B.	R.	H.	P.C.
Sisler, St. Louis.....	121	488	102	194	.397	
Speaker Cleveland	120	440	115	172	.391	
Jackson, Chicago	120	464	81	175	.377	
Ruth, New York.....	117	374	134	140	.374	
E. Collins, Chicago	124	489	95	179	.366	

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Player and Club.	G.	A.	B.	R.	H.	P.C.
Hornaby, St. Louis	120	466	76	171	.368	
Young, New York.....	123	478	79	159	.333	
Roush, Cincinnati	118	452	68	150	.332	
Stock, St. Louis.....	126	510	76	167	.327	
J. Smith, St. Louis	85	296	51	97	.326	



PHIL DOUGLAS

Who while not quite as reliable in some respects as other of the Giant pitchers, has a better average this season than any of them. He has won 10 and lost 5 up to Aug. 26.

(© International.)



CY WILLIAMS

Centre fielder of the Phillies who leads his league in home runs. Up to Aug. 26 he had hit for the circuit 13 times. His nearest rival is Meusel of the same team with 11.

(© International.)



EDDIE ROUSH

Centre fielder of the Cincinnati champions and a great factor in their high position in the race. Up to Aug. 26 he was batting at a .332 gait, besides fielding brilliantly.

(© International.)

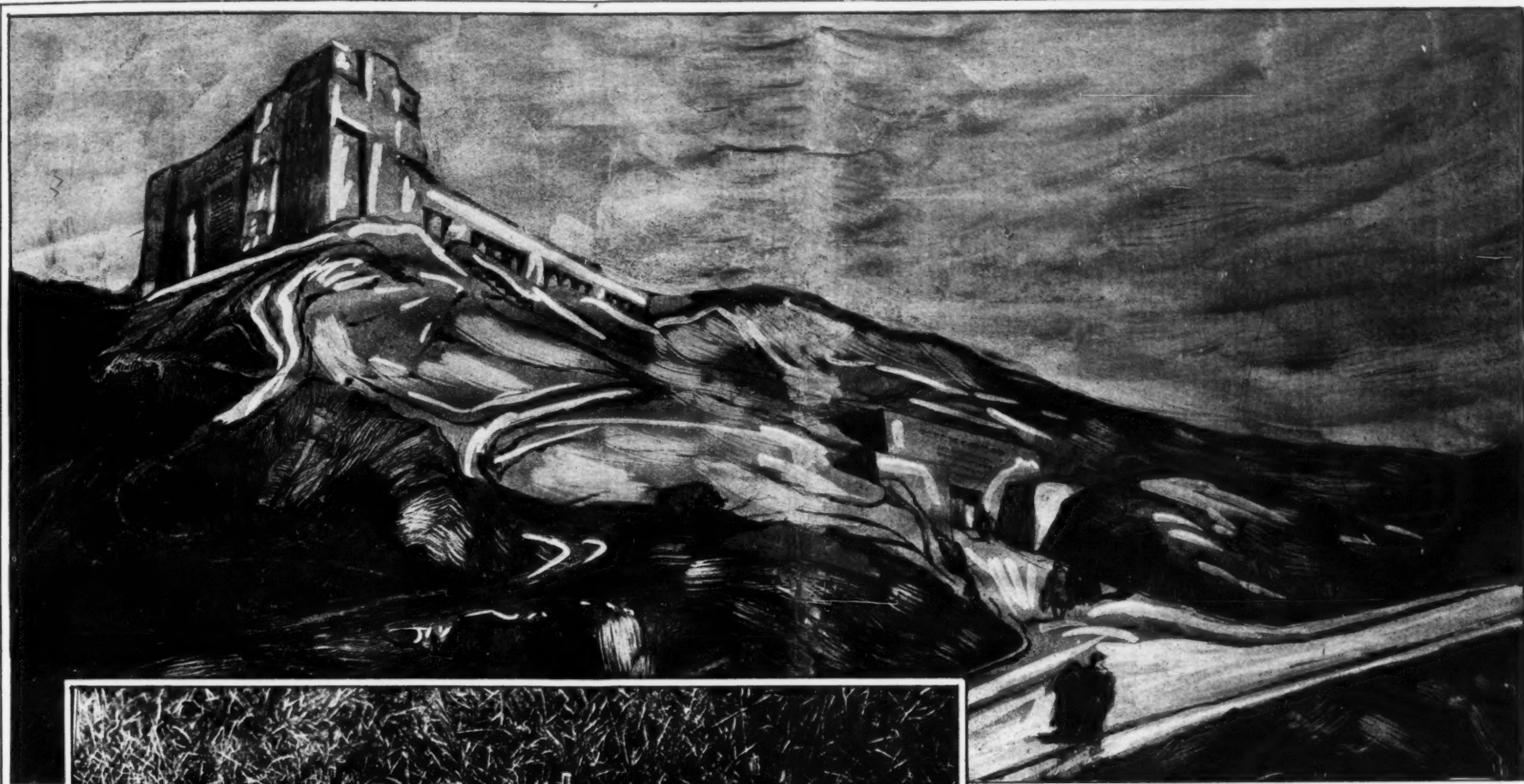
FRED TONEY

Big pitcher of the Giants who stopped the Cubs at Chicago Aug. 22, the game marking his hundredth victory since he joined the National League.

(© International.)



French Monuments and Memorials of the War



Monument designed to commemorate one of the most striking and tragic incidents of the war, the engulfing in a trench of a section of the 137th Breton Regiment as it was moving to an attack against Douaumont. The monument was designed by M. Andre Ventre and was made possible by the gift of a half million francs from an American, Mr. G. T. Rand. The actual trench will be left as it is beneath a plain concrete slab supported on pillars. At the entrance will be a massive pylon with a large cross.

The "trench of the bayonets," with some of the buried men's rifles still emerging from the ground. The catastrophe occurred on June 12, 1916, while the men of the 137th Regiment were waiting for orders to advance to the attack. The ground was soft and churned up by the shells of a terrific bombardment. Suddenly the two sides of the trench rolled together, and a number of men, estimated from 50 to 100, were engulfed where they stood, the rifles and bayonets still protruding above the ground. Rescue was impossible and the trench became the tomb of the unfortunate victims. The ground was recently consecrated with moving and impressive ceremonies.



American tourists in front of what was once the magnificent Cathedral of Soissons, France, one of the most imposing and beautiful structures in the republic. It dated back to the twelfth century. Soissons was in the very swirl of the fighting, and the armies swept over it repeatedly in alternate advances and retreats. The entire city became a mass of ruins, and the utter wreck of the cathedral can be seen from the picture. Reconstruction is planned, but it will necessarily be a slow and tedious process that will hardly be completed in a generation.

(© Underwood & Underwood.)



Tourists on the western front inspecting a British tank that had been captured and used by the Germans in an unsuccessful attack on Fort de la Pompelle near Rheims in July of 1918. The havoc wrought here was so great that the soil has entirely disappeared, being covered with the chalk from the subsoil.

(© Underwood & Underwood.)

Scientific Excavations in Syria and Mycenae



Examples of metal work of ancient Mycenae—inlaid dagger blade portraying a lion hunt and a lion slaying deer. It indicates an earlier Argolid art.

Tomb of Atreus at Mycenae. Latest excavations in that vicinity point to this tomb as dating back very nearly to the Homeric era.



Great laver supported by two bulls before the shrine of a Hittite god at Carchemish in Northern Syria, where excavations begun before the war are now being resumed with some very important results.



Sculptures adorning the approach to the palace at Carchemish, showing attendants bearing animals for sacrifice in religious services.



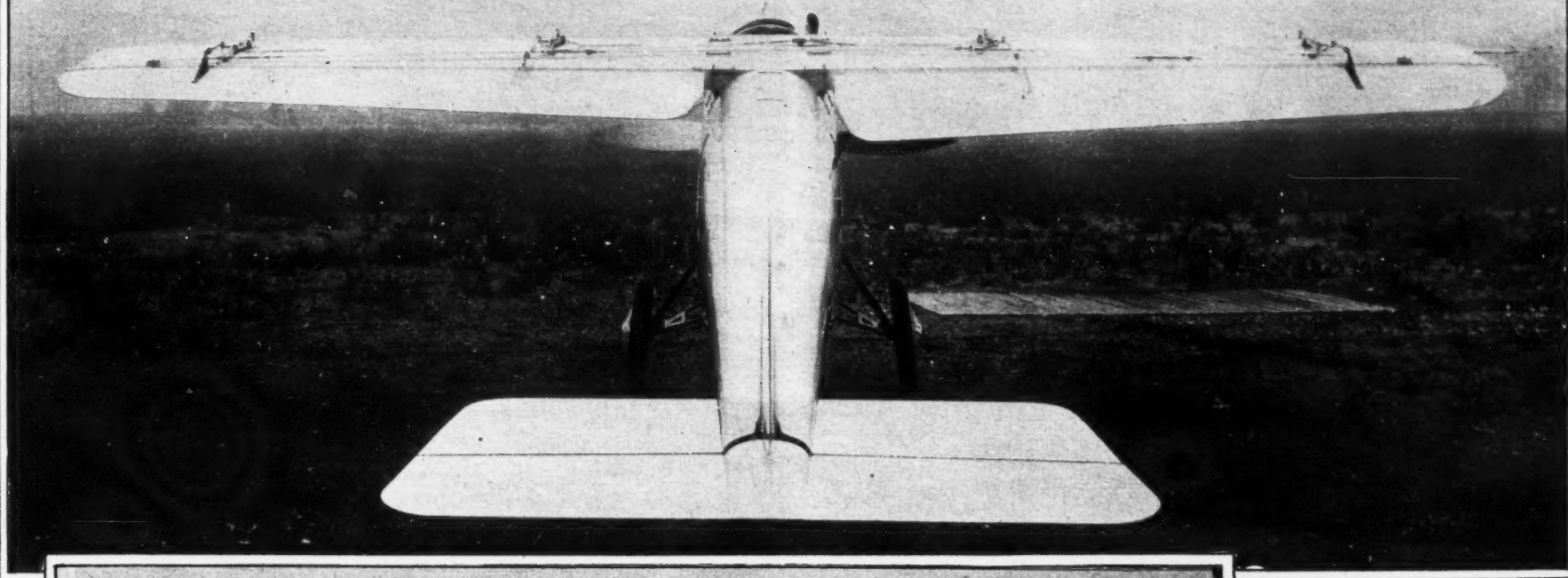
Portion of a silver vase, showing an attack being made upon a city; probably a memento of a prehistoric war.

THE war, which did so much injury to the cause of human progress, did not spare archaeology and art. Excavations that promised much of value to civilization were halted while the energies of the world were poured into the channels of war. Now that the conflict has ended, however, scientific men and bodies are again resuming their explorations, and in several fields of endeavor have achieved important results. The British School at Athens has turned again to investigating the ruins of Mycenae, where such splendid results had been achieved by Schliemann, and yet where so much has evidently been left undone that they offer a rich field of investigation. There were evidently lower strata there than Schliemann had explored, and these are now receiving the attention of the British scientists. Crete also, over which the Mycenaean civilization extended, is to be the subject of extended excavations.

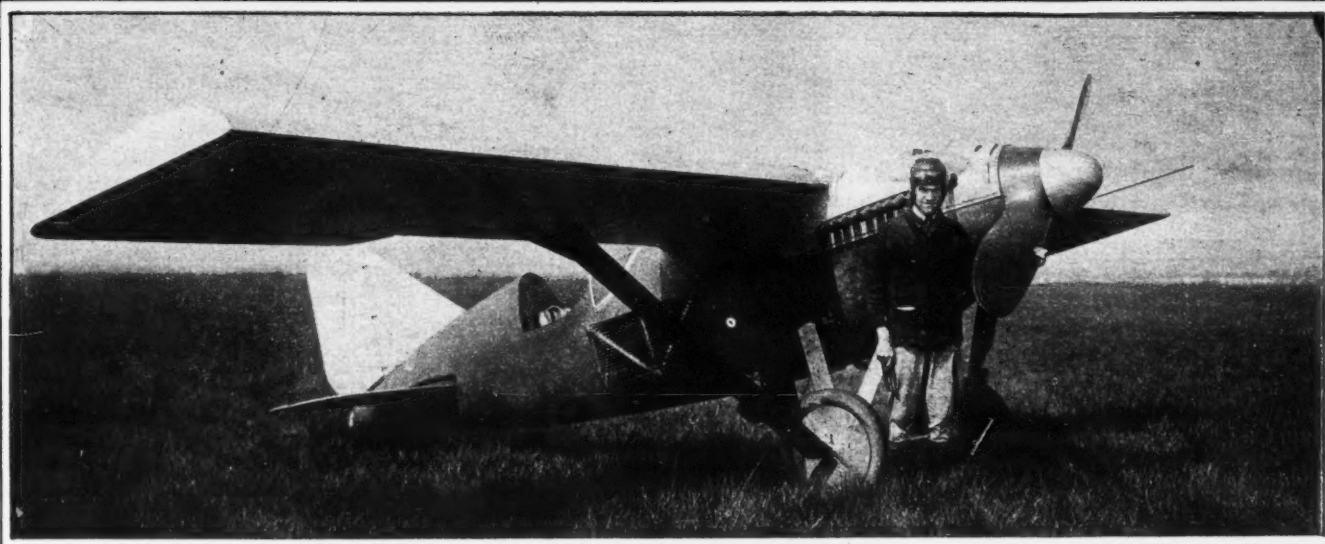
In Northern Syria, after an enforced inaction of five years, the authorities of the British Museum are resuming their activities at Carchemish, once a great city of the Hittites. They did this with some misgivings as to what had happened to the works of art that had been unearthed before the war. The territory since that time had been in Turkish hands, and fears were felt that many of the sculptures had suffered from Turkish vandalism. These proved, however, to have had little foundation. Some of the sculptures had been defaced and certain objects had been removed, but otherwise the loss and damage were not serious. Excavations have been begun, but have been carried on under difficulties, owing to the clashes between the French and Arabs, and the explorers have often heard the singing of bullets. They have been able, however, to throw much light on the chronology of the sculptured slabs, some of which are here shown, and their discoveries have indicated that the history of Carchemish goes back to the fifteenth century, B. C., instead of the thirteenth, as generally believed.

Triumphal procession graven on the walls of the palace approach, showing musicians bearing horn and what resembles a gong or drum.

American Entries for the Gordon Bennett Airplane Races

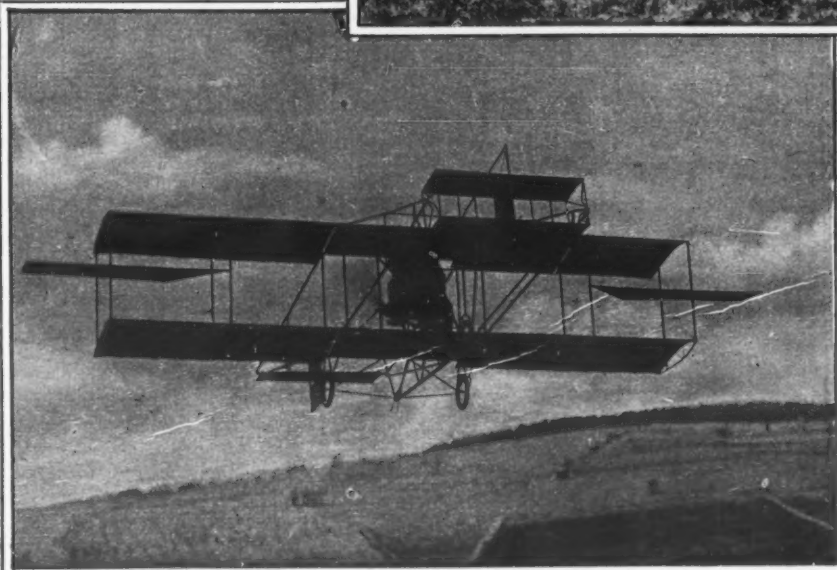
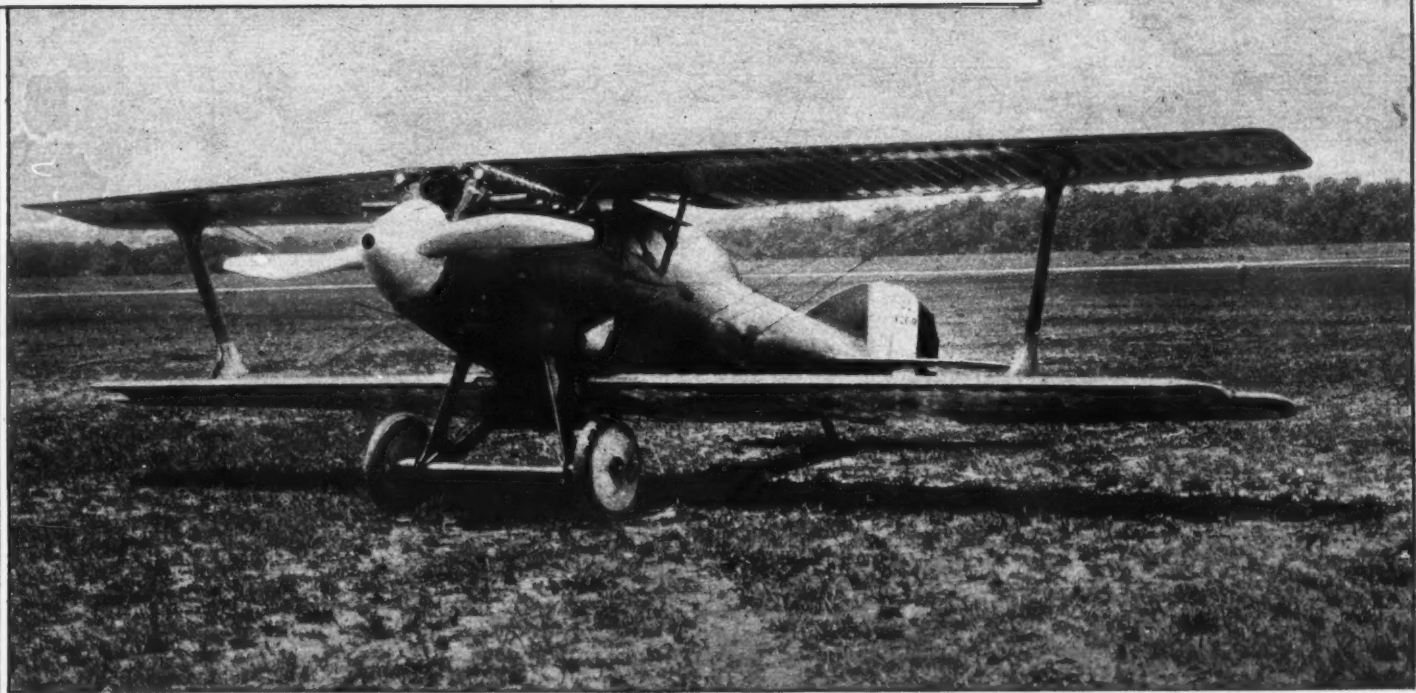


Rear view of the Dayton Wright entrant, showing the trim lines and mechanism by which the wings are flattened out while machine is in flight.



The Curtiss Arrow, christened the "Texas Wild Cat." It is a monoplane measuring 25 feet 6 inches from tip to tip of wings. It weighs with full load 2,200 pounds.

The VCP-R army racing airplane. The motor is 500 horse power, the most powerful ever built in this country. The machine has one strut supporting its wings on either side.



Airplane with which Glenn H. Curtiss won the first Gordon Bennett Cup race in France in 1909. It averaged 46 miles an hour. The machine that wins this year's race will have to beat 200 miles an hour.

Photos © Manufacturers Aircraft Association.

AMERICA'S three entries in the Gordon Bennett international airplane trophy races are on their way to France. They include the planes of the Curtiss Aeroplane and Motor Corporation of Garden City, L. I., the Dayton-Wright Airplane Company of Dayton, Ohio, and the United States Army Air Service Experimental Engineering Division at McCook Field, also in Dayton.

The race will be held at Etampes, near Paris, Sept. 27 to Oct. 3, 1920, over a circuit course of 300 kilometers (186.3 miles). The start and finish will be at Etampes. The winner of this speed contest will draw a prize of 10,000 francs from the Aero Club of France, the Bennett Cup valued at \$2,500, and many other prizes offered by manufacturers and private individuals.

The Gordon Bennett aviation trophy is put up under the rules of the Federation Aeronautique Internationale. The rules are changed each year as the art of flight progresses, thus making it more difficult to enter

without machines of the latest type, design and speed.

Glenn H. Curtiss won the first race in 1909, using his biplane which, though attaining a speed of only 47 miles an hour, was more than fast enough to beat the seven other entries from European countries. Claude Graham White in a Bleriot monoplane won for England in 1910. He flew at 63 miles an hour. C. T. Weyman, an American, brought the cup back to this country in 1911, using a Nieuport monoplane with a speed of 80 miles an hour. Jules Vedrines came over from France and returned with the trophy in 1912. He used a Deperdussin monoplane and made 105 miles an hour. Maurice Provost, another Frenchman, used a machine of similar make in 1913 and won out at a speed of 126.59 miles an hour.

The practical results from this race lie in the performance and staying qualities of the planes and motors, the tests of new designs, devices, and instruments and the qualities of the various kinds of fuel and oils to be used by the individual pilots.

Stars of the Stage and Climactic Scenes From Some



Novelty introduced in the play of "Spanish Love." There are two stages, a lower and an upper. The lower stage is built over the orchestra pit at an elevation of 12 inches above the floor. Entrances by the actors are made through the theatre aisles and by way of the boxes as well as the usual entrances.

(© Photocraft Studio.)



GENEVIEVE TOBIN

Shortly to appear in "Little Old New York."

(Alfred Cheney Johnston.)

GLADYS CALDWELL
Leading lady in "Tip Top," Fred Stone's new play that will shortly open in New York.

(© Campbell Studios.)



RUTH SHEPLEY

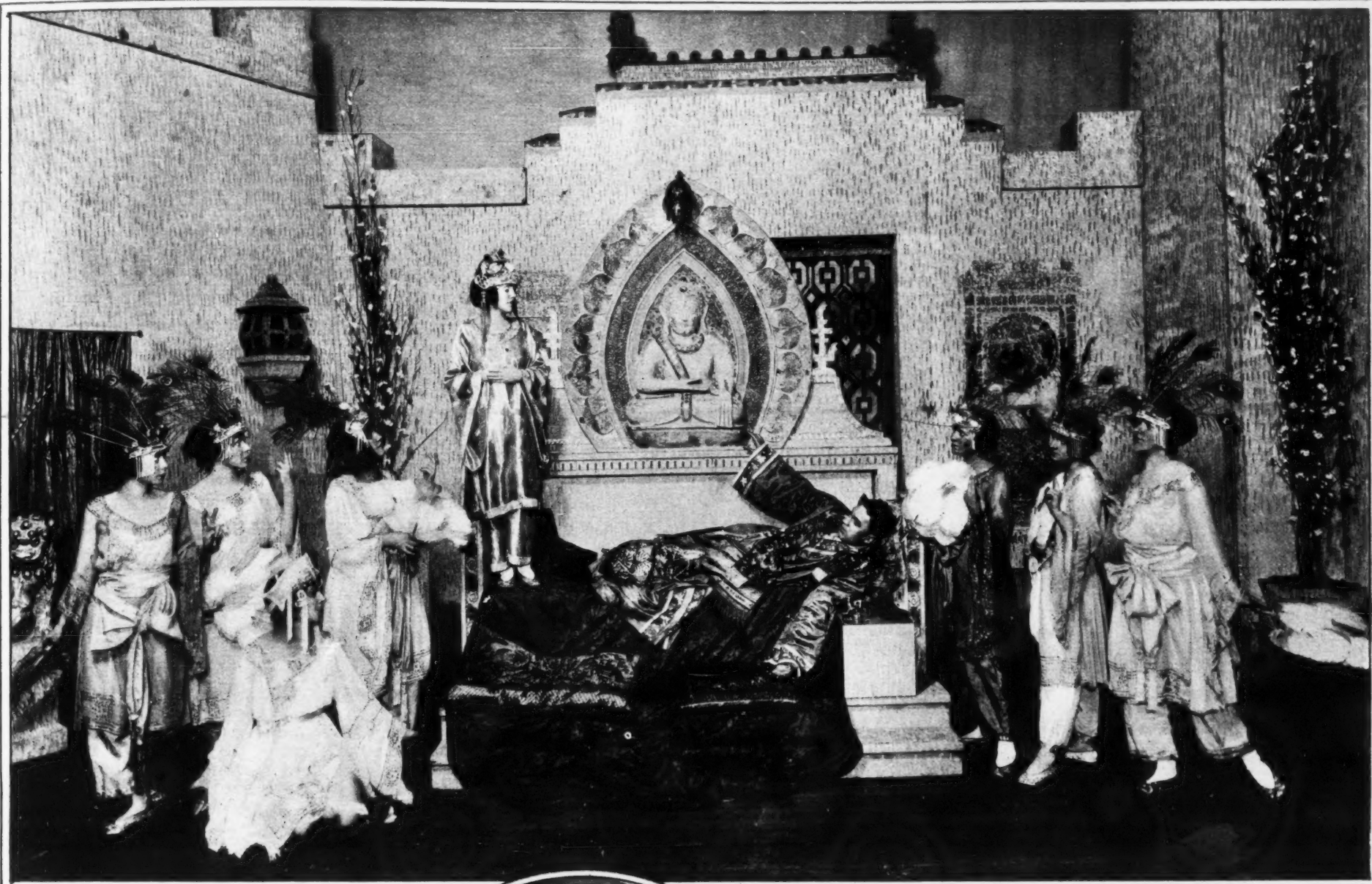
Coming to New York shortly in a new Guy Bolton comedy entitled "Wild Cherry."

(© Campbell Studios.)

Margaret Anglin in "The Woman of Bronze" threatening to kill her rival (played by Mary Fowler), the woman who had come between her and her husband, of whom she had been the helper and inspiration in the creation of his masterpiece.

(© Moffett.)

me of the Leading Plays of the Opening Fall Season



Scene from the Oriental melodrama, "The Lady of the Lamp." George Gaul as Arthur White, under the influence of a discussion on Chinese topics, has fallen asleep and in his dream becomes the Emperor of China. The Lady of the Lamp takes form and before him he sees the figure of the Princess T'ien Tao, with whom he falls in love. The part of the Princess is played by Eileen Wilson.



LOUISE
ALLEN

Actress playing the leading feminine role in the comedy, "Tickle Me."

(© Moffett.)



BELLE
STORY

Playing a leading part in the Hippodrome production, "Good Times."

(© Royal Atelier.)



HELEN
HAYES

as "Bab" in the play of that name that will shortly be seen in New York.

(Photo by Abbe.)

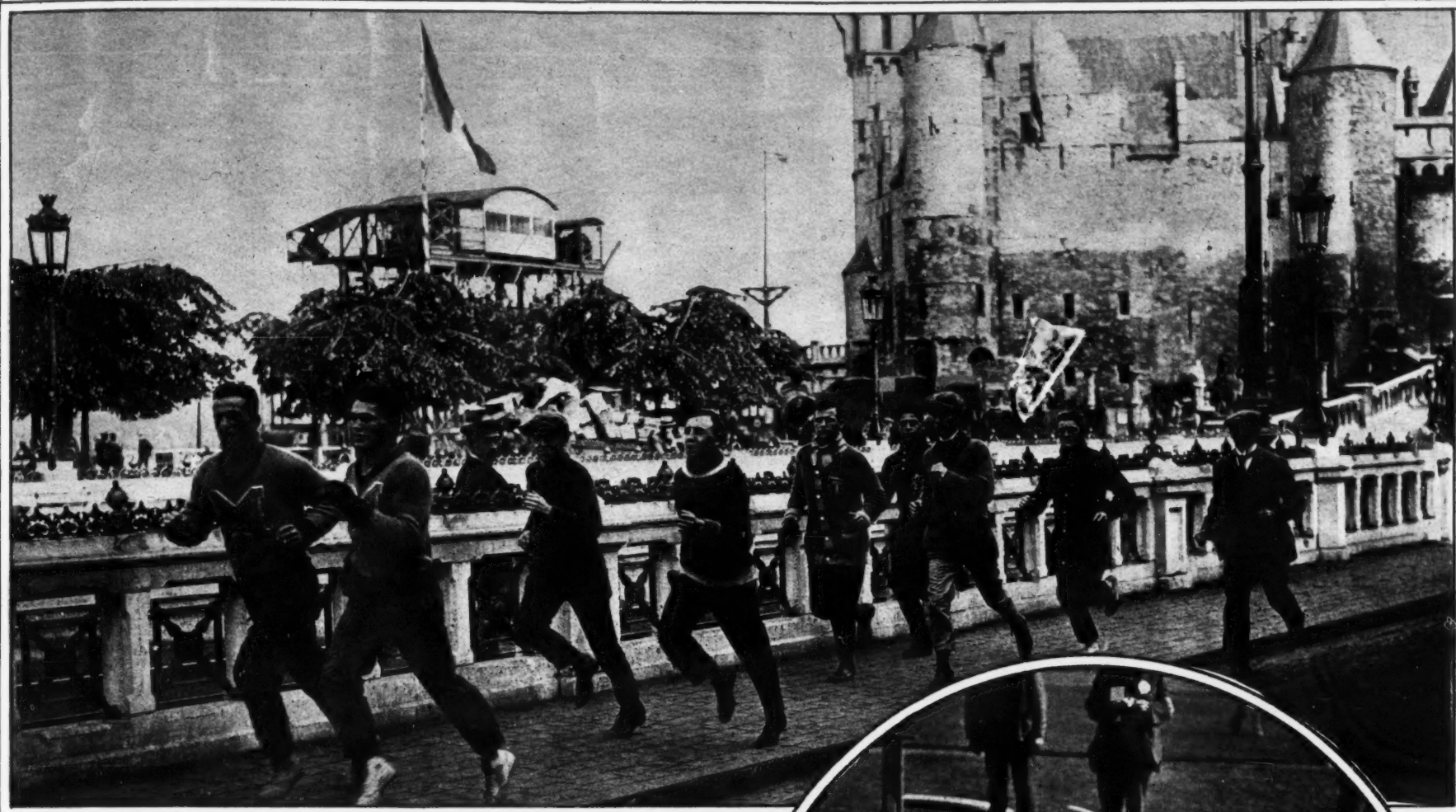
Exact Re- production of Section of Hinden- burg Line

THIS exact replica of an important section of the famous Hindenburg line is now on exhibition at the National Capitol, Washington, D. C. The model, which is twenty-five feet in length and is said to be true in every detail, is the work of Captain C. W. Beerworth of the Canadian Army. The field depicted represents fifty acres in extent and was on the St. Quentin front, near Knob Wood, north of Bellicourt. It took the Captain eighteen months to build the model. Among the material used were 586 newspapers ground up and mixed with glue to represent the earth, five gallons of coloring chemicals, more than 12,000 revetment posts, 17,360 sandbags, 5,000 feet of miniature barbed wire, 250 boxes of tacks and over 1,000 feet of lumber. The trenches represented are those that were held by the Allies after the Germans had been driven out. It was near Bellicourt that the Americans participated in the smashing of the line in the Fall of 1918.

(© Keystone View Co.)

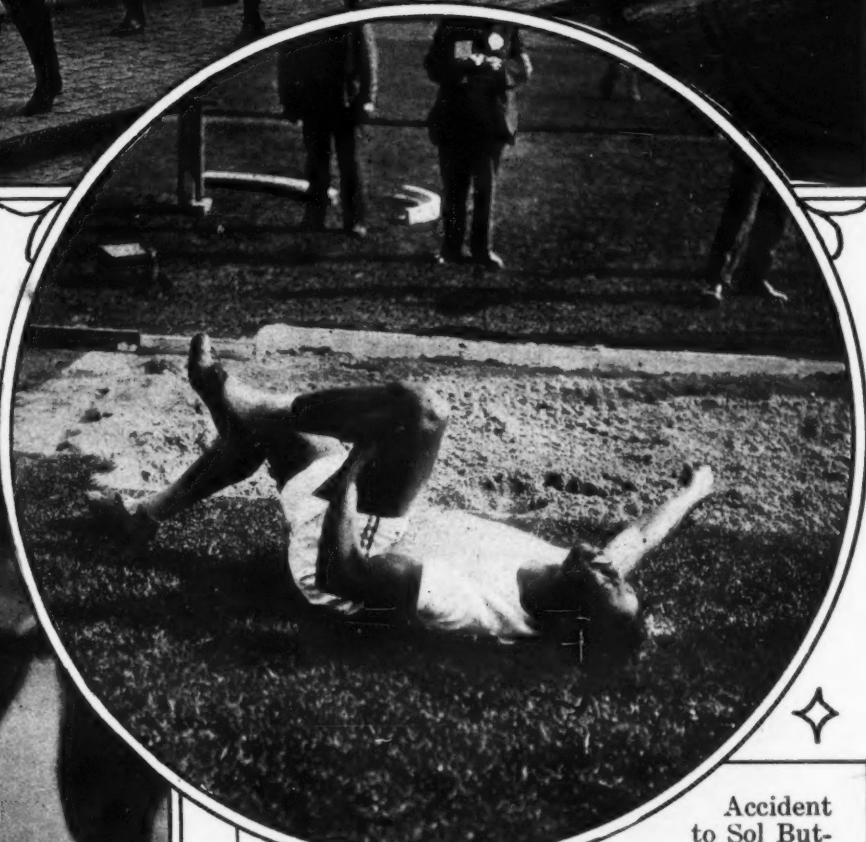


Features of Recent Sports Here and Abroad



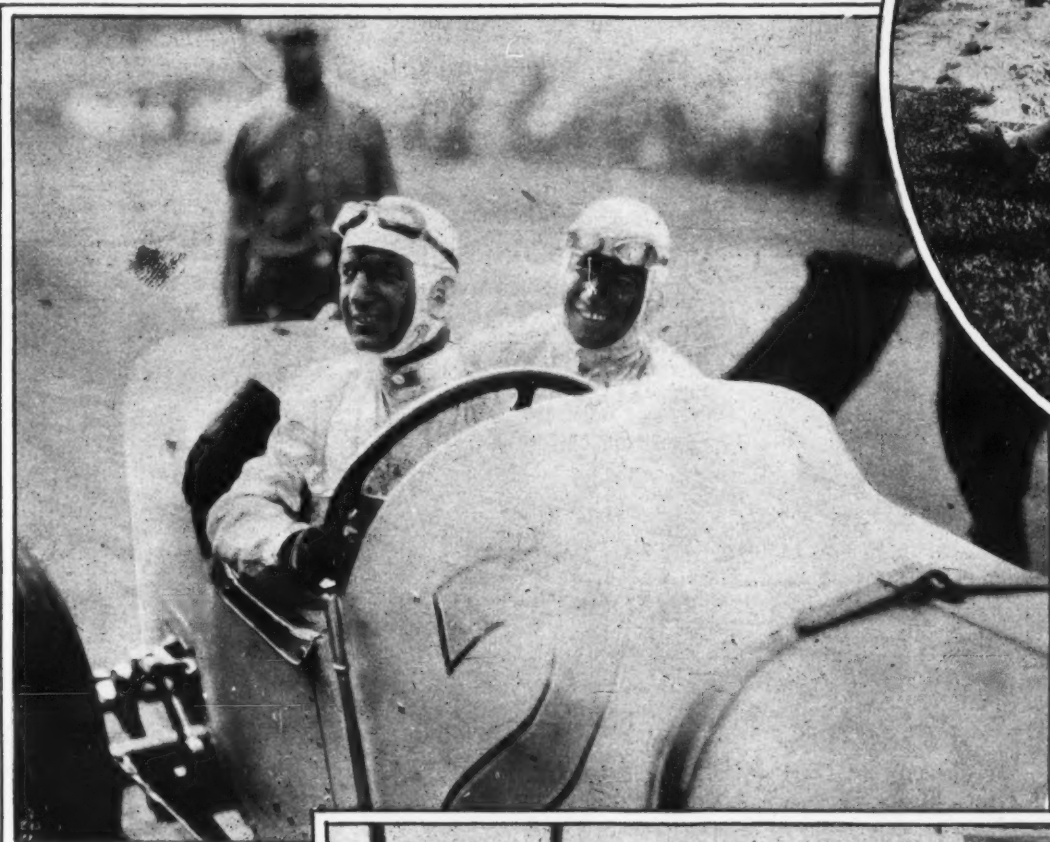
The Canadian boxing team at early morning and training work in the streets of Antwerp. All grades of boxers are included from heavyweights to bantams. Their trainer is accompanying them to see that they keep strictly to their work.

(© Underwood & Underwood.)



Accident to Sol Butler, the colored athlete, upon whom America depended to win the running broad jump. He pulled a tendon in the preliminary trials. The accident was due to the poor cinder path runway to the take-off block. Butler felt the cinders giving under him and overreached himself trying to make the take-off.

(© Kadel & Herbert.)

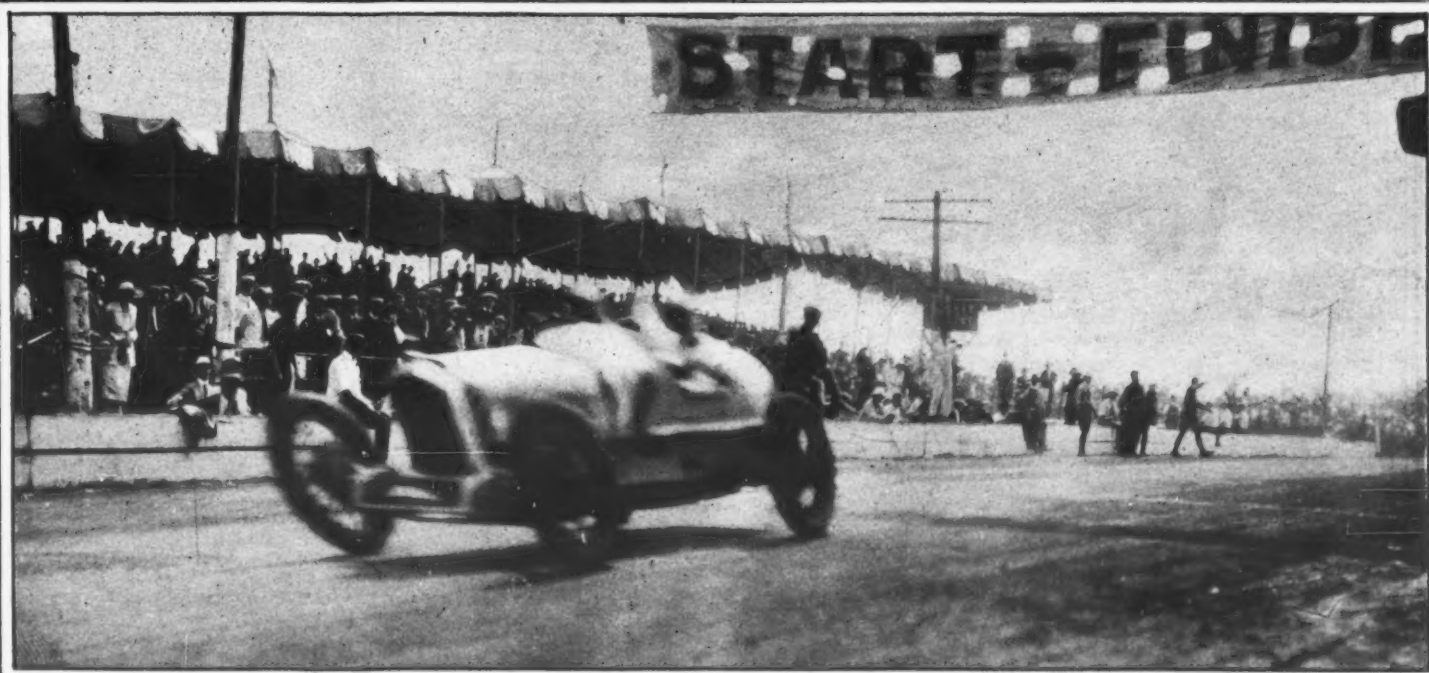


Ralph de Palma as he appeared just after winning the 250-mile Elgin road race, in which he broke all track and lap records for the course.

(© Goodyear News Service.)

De Palma going over the finish line the winner in the 250-mile race, in which he did not make a single stop for gas, oil or tires. He averaged 79.5 miles an hour.

(© Goodyear News Service.)



Polish Boys and Girls Rallying to Nation's Defense



MILITARY operations still favor the Poles in their warfare against the Bolsheviks, although in some sections the resistance of the latter is stiffening. The greater part of Eastern Galicia has been recovered by Polish and Ukrainian troops, who are masters of all the left bank of the Dniester River. Pursuit of the Bolshevik forces which appeared along the upper reaches of the Bug River near Sokol continues. In the region of Przemyslany, twenty-five miles southeast of Lemberg, the Poles have scattered Soviet forces that attempted to start an offensive operation. General Pawlenko's Ukrainian columns which crossed the Dniester south of the city of Buczacz have developed their offensive successfully, obliging the Bolsheviks west of the Sereth River to retreat hurriedly in order to avoid being surrounded. The northern wing of the Polish Army is reported to be advancing without resistance. It captured Grodek, taking more than a thousand prisoners. A group of Red detachments, operating east of Cholm for the purpose of supporting Budenny's cavalry, was repulsed with heavy loss when it attempted to take the aggressive by attacking the Poles in the district between Dubienka and Moniatycz.

Although Zamosc had been surrounded by the Bolshevik forces the garrison was said to be holding out heroically and successfully. It was declared that General Budenny's activities had been paralyzed to a great extent, thanks to effective work on the part of the Polish pursuit group operating in the rear, which had succeeded in cutting off a considerable quantity of his supply trains. In Galicia the situation was reported as remaining unchanged.

Polish girls and women being trained for actual fighting service during the period when the Bolshevik invasion threatened the capture of the capital and the subjugation of the nation. They were as patriotic and determined as the men.

(© Underwood & Underwood.)



Polish Boy Scouts marching out of Warsaw to join their hard-pressed soldiers at the front. The whole nation was seized with a frenzy of patriotism. Where rifles were lacking the recruits armed themselves with scythes and clubs.

(© Underwood & Underwood.)



Burning of Polish aviation hangar in the town of Rovno, caused by bombs dropped upon it by a Bolshevik air squadron. Frantic efforts were made to extinguish the flames, but the fire got beyond control and the building was destroyed.

(© Keystone View Co.)

Figures and Incidents in Signing of Suffrage Amendment



Banners borne in the suffrage parade from the Pennsylvania Station to the Hotel Waldorf Aug. 27 in honor of Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, who was chief of the suffrage forces that secured ratification by the Tennessee Legislature. Mrs. Catt had just come from Washington, where she saw Mr. Colby on the date that the latter signed his proclamation.

(© Underwood & Underwood.)



ment was signed at his home by the Secretary early in the morning of Aug. 26.

(© International.)



Group of woman leaders who for many years have sought to secure the vote for their sex in this country. Left to right, standing, are Miss Mary G. Hay, Mrs. Harriet Taylor Upton, Vice Chairman Republican National Committee; Mrs. Maud Wood Park, Chairman National Legion of Woman Voters, and Miss Marjorie Schuler. Seated, Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt.

(© Harris & Ewing.)

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